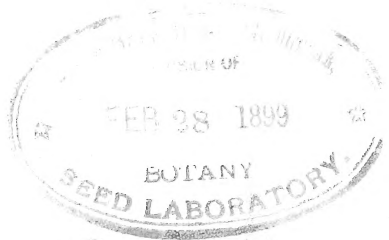


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1899



H. W. GORDINIER,  
SEEDSMAN,

357 & 359 RIVER ST., TROY, N. Y.

# BUG DEATH

It is a non-poisonous Powder that effectually takes the place of Paris Green and other dangerous insect powders when used as directed.

It is sure death to the Potato, Squash and Cucumber Bugs, Currant and Tomato Worms, also other plant-eating pests.

It is a plant food of great merit, a benefit instead of injury to all plants, and prevention of blight or rust to the potato tops, keeping the tops healthy until the potato fully matures, which means a more starchy and perfect potato, less liable to rot.

It is applied dry, which saves the trouble and expense of carrying water. It will not blow or wash off, saving the expense of applying after every shower. It can be applied early in the morning when plant is wet, or during damp, drizzly weather. The advantage of applying it while the vine is damp is that it will adhere to the vine under all conditions and can be done while the farmer is waiting for good weather and is there ready for the grub as soon as hatched.

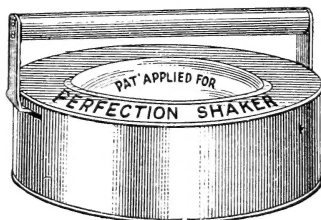
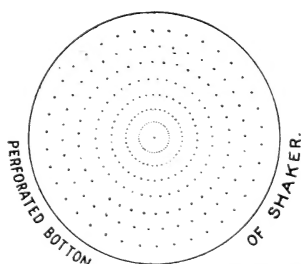
If farmers use nothing but Bug Death on their potato vines they may plant peas or beans in connection with potatoes, even in the same row (as a great many did before they were obliged to use paris green and other dangerous poisons) and rest assured no harm can come from Bug Death, as it will greatly benefit the plant and make it grow better.

Use Bug Death liberally on rose bushes, house plants, shrubs, etc., the results will be marvelous. It is the best powder on the market for hen lice.

It is perfectly safe to handle. Will not injure stock or animals in the least. Must be kept perfectly dry so it will not clog in shaker. The more freely used the better the plant will thrive.



Pat. March 16 and Nov. 9, 1897.  
Pat. in Canada Nov. 2, 1897.



## PRICE LIST.

**SAMPLE PACKAGE . . . . . FREE**

Apply to us or your local dealer.

**1 POUND PACKAGE . . . . . \$ .15**  
**3 POUND PACKAGE . . . . . .35**  
**5 POUND PACKAGE . . . . . .50**  
**12 1-2 POUND PACKAGE . . . . . 1.00**  
**PERFECTION SHAKER . . . . . .50**

For applying Bug Death to potato vines.

**RUBBER ATOMIZER . . . . . .75**

For applying Bug Death to currant bushes, cucumber, squash, and other small vines and bushes, house plants, and poultry.

Packed for dealers { 1 lb. package in case of 24  
as follows: { 3 " " " " " 12  
{ 5 " " " " " 6  
{ 12 1/2 " " " " " 4

Perfection Shaker, 6 in a crate.

For sale by all local dealers. Correspondence solicited. Orders promptly filled.

**We have the agency for this section and will give liberal discounts to dealers.**

**GORDINIER'S**  
**Manual on Gardening**

A BOOK OF  
VALUABLE INFORMATION  
ON  
GARDENING TOPICS

ISSUED BY

**H. W. GORDINIER**

**357-359 RIVER STREET**

**TROY, N. Y.**

# INDEX

	Page
<b>Vegetable Seeds.....</b>	<b>5 to 31</b>
Asparagus.....	5
Beans.....	5-6-7
Beet.....	7-8
Broccoli.....	9
Brussels Sprouts.....	9
Cabbage.....	9-10
Carrot.....	11
Cauliflower.....	11-12
Celery.....	12
Corn.....	13-14
Corn Salad.....	14
Cress.....	14
Cucumber.....	15
Egg Plant.....	16
Endive.....	16
Herbs.....	31
Kale.....	16
Kohl Rabi.....	16
Leek.....	17
Lettuce.....	17-18
Musk Melon.....	18-19
Water Melon.....	19
Mushroom Spawn.....	20
Mustard.....	20
Onion.....	20-21
Parsley.....	21
Parsnip.....	22
Peas.....	22-23-24
Pepper.....	25
Pumpkin.....	25
Radish.....	25-26-27
Rhubarb.....	27
Salsify.....	27
Spinach.....	27-28
Squash.....	28
Sunflower.....	31
Tomato.....	29
Turnip.....	30-31

## Flower Seeds.

Abronia.....	35
Acroclinium.....	35
Adonis.....	35-36
Ageratum.....	36
Alyssum.....	36
Antirrhinum.....	37
Aquilegia.....	37
Aster.....	37-38
Balloon Vine.....	38
Balsam.....	38
Bellis.....	39
Brachycome.....	39
Calendula.....	39
Campanula.....	40
Canary Bird Flower.....	40
Candytuft.....	40
Carnation.....	41
Chrysanthemum.....	41
Cineraria.....	41
Centaurea.....	41
Convolvulus.....	42
Cosmos.....	42
Delphinium.....	42
Dianthus.....	43
Digitalis.....	43
Eschscholtzia.....	44
Gourds.....	44
Gypsophila.....	44

## Flower Seeds—Continued.

Heliotrope.....	44
Hollyhock.....	45
Hyacinth Bean.....	45
Ice Plant.....	45
Ipomea.....	45
Lobelia.....	46
Mirabilis.....	46
Myosotis.....	46
Nasturtium.....	52
Nigella.....	47
Pansy.....	52
Phlox.....	47
Poppy.....	47
Portulacca.....	48
Primula.....	48
Ricinus.....	48
Salvia.....	48-49
Scabiosa.....	49
Stocks.....	49
Sweet Peas.....	51
Verbena.....	50
Zinnia.....	50

## Summer Flowering Bulbs.

Tuberous Rooted Begonias.....	53
Canna.....	53
Gladiolus.....	54

## LILIES.

Lilium Auratum.....	54
Lilium Speciosum Album.....	54
Lilium Speciosum Rubrum.....	54
Maderia Vine.....	54
Tuberose.....	55

## Winter Flowering Bulbs..... 55

## Lawn Seeds..... 56

## Farm Seeds.

Beet—Sugar.....	8
Beet—Mangel Wurzel.....	8
Barley.....	57
Buckwheat.....	57
Carrot.....	11
Corn.....	57
Clover Seed.....	60
Grass Seed.....	58 to 60
Oats.....	57
Peas.....	57
Potatoes.....	57
Pumpkin.....	25
Rye.....	57
Sunflower.....	57
Wheat.....	57

## Farm and Garden Sundries..... 61 to 64

## Tables.

Quantity of Seed for an Acre.....	4
Time Required for Seeds to Germinate.....	4
Time Required for Maturity of Crops.....	4
Fragrant Flowers.....	33
Constant Blooming Flowers.....	33
Flowers with Two or More Names.....	34
Plants for Hanging Baskets.....	33
Flowers for Bouquets.....	33

# ESTABLISHED 1858

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Our object in publishing this little book is to present a compendium of such information as we deem useful to the market gardener, and instructive to the amateur horticulturist.

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## OUR DESCRIPTIONS AND DIRECTIONS.

In order that our descriptions might be accurate and our directions explicit, we omitted all illustrations. However, such an omission does not in the least depreciate the value of this book, for, as a rule, the illustrations contained in horticultural works are greatly exaggerated. This fact was certainly realized by the eminent humorist who remarked that his greatest trouble in gardening was "*to get a plant that looked like the picture on the packet.*"

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## OUR RELIABILITY AND RESPONSIBILITY.

This business was established in the year 1858, *forty years ago.* This fact should be carefully borne in mind by every intending purchaser of seeds. For in buying almost anything else the purchaser can tell something about the quality of the goods, but with seeds this is impossible. It is, therefore, important to buy seed from reliable houses, and it is not *economy* to purchase from men whose reputations are not established.

---

## OUR SEED STOCK.

The seed stock that we offer is fresh and pure, and has been selected with special reference to its high quality. It is grown principally under our own supervision from *selected stock*, while that not so grown is either imported from the best foreign houses, or grown under contract by men who have supplied us for many years. We exercise the greatest care in the selection of the varieties we offer, and contract only with the most reliable growers, and in many cases at a greater cost than we could purchase from less responsible persons. We are, therefore, perfectly willing to meet competition in regard to the quality of our seeds, but *we do not claim to compete in prices with irresponsible firms that deal in very doubtful seed stock.*

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## THE PURITY AND GERMINATION OF OUR SEEDS.

The purity and germination of our seeds are ascertained by tests, which are made *in soil* by an expert, and the records of such tests may *be seen at any time at our store.*

---

We pay the postage on all seeds in packets or in quantities of a quarter of a pound or less. On seeds in bulk the purchaser must add postage at the rate of eight cents per pound for all seeds sold by the pound, and sixteen cents per quart for all seeds sold by the quart.

We guarantee the safe arrival of all goods ordered from us, and if any orders go astray or are lost in transportation we will duplicate them free of expense to the purchaser.

For the benefit of our customers, in purchasing and planting, we give a few tables which are taken from works of eminent horticulturists and are perfectly reliable.

## Quantities of Seeds Required for an Acre of Ground.

	Per Acre.
Asparagus, 1 oz. for 50 ft. of drill . . . . .	4 to 5 lbs.
Beans, Dwarf, in drills . . . . .	1½ bu.
Beans, Pole, in drills . . . . .	10 to 12 qts.
Cabbage, to transplant . . . . .	¼ lb.
Carrot, in drills . . . . .	2 to 4 lbs.
Corn, in hills . . . . .	8 to 10 qts.
Cucumber, in hills . . . . .	2 lbs.
Grass, for lawns . . . . .	2 to 4 bu.
Muskmelon, in hills . . . . .	2 to 3 lbs.
Watermelon, in hills . . . . .	4 to 5 lbs.
Onion, in drills . . . . .	5 to 6 lbs.
Onion, for Sets, in drills . . . . .	30 lbs.
Onion, Sets, in drills . . . . .	6 to 12 bu.
Parsnip, in drills . . . . .	4 to 6 lbs.
Peas, in drills . . . . .	1 to 2 bu.
Peas, broadcast . . . . .	2 to 3 bu.
Pumpkin, in hills . . . . .	4 to 5 lbs.
Radish, in drills . . . . .	8 to 10 lbs.
Rye, broadcast . . . . .	1 to 1½ bu.
Sage, in drills . . . . .	8 to 10 lbs.
Spinach, in drills . . . . .	10 to 12 lbs.
Squash, Bush, in hills . . . . .	4 to 6 lbs.
Squash, Running, in hills . . . . .	3 to 4 lbs.
Tomato, to transplant . . . . .	¼ lb.
Turnip, in drills . . . . .	1 to 2 lbs.
Turnip, broadcast . . . . .	3 to 4 lbs.

## Average Time Required for Garden Seeds to Germinate.

	Days.		Days.
Bean . . . . .	5 to 10	Lettuce . . . . .	6 to 8
Beet . . . . .	7 to 10	Onion . . . . .	7 to 10
Cabbage . . . . .	5 to 10	Pea . . . . .	6 to 10
Carrot . . . . .	12 to 18	Parsnip . . . . .	10 to 20
Cauliflower . . . . .	5 to 10	Pepper . . . . .	9 to 14
Celery . . . . .	10 to 20	Radish . . . . .	3 to 6
Corn . . . . .	5 to 8	Salsify . . . . .	7 to 12
Cucumber . . . . .	6 to 10	Tomato . . . . .	6 to 12
Endive . . . . .	5 to 10	Turnip . . . . .	4 to 8

## Time Required for Maturity of Different Garden Crops.

Reckoned from the Day of Sowing of the Seeds.

	Days.		Days.
Beans, String . . . . .	45 to 65	Melon, Water . . . . .	120 to 140
Beans, Shell . . . . .	65 to 70	Melon, Musk . . . . .	120 to 140
Beets, Turnip . . . . .	65	Onion . . . . .	135 to 150
Beets, Long Blood . . . . .	150	Pepper . . . . .	140 to 150
Cabbage, Early . . . . .	105	Radish . . . . .	30 to 45
Cabbage, Late . . . . .	150	Squash, Summer . . . . .	60 to 65
Cauliflower . . . . .	110	Squash, Winter . . . . .	125
Corn . . . . .	75	Tomato . . . . .	150
Egg Plant . . . . .	150 to 160	Turnip . . . . .	60 to 70
Lettuce . . . . .	65		



## ASPARAGUS. Fr. *Asperge*; Ger. *Spargel*.

1 oz. for 50 feet of drill; 4 to 5 lbs. for an acre.

Sow the seed in the spring as early as the ground can be worked, in rows one foot apart, cover 1½ inches deep and press the earth down well. Keep hoed and free from weeds. When two years old, transplant into permanent rows or beds. Dig out a trench nine inches deep, fill three inches with well rotted manure, covering it with one inch of soil, and set crowns fifteen inches apart, taking care to have the roots well spread. Fill the trench and apply a dressing of well rotted and finely pulverized manure. Every autumn break down the plants and top-dress liberally with manure and in the spring sprinkle well with salt.

Never use a fork on the bed as it injures the crowns. Begin cutting when the plants are three years old and cut as close to the surface as possible.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb	Lb.
Palmetto . . . . .	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 50
Conover's Colossal . . . . .	05	10	15	35
Barr's Mammoth . . . . .	05	10	15	50
Palmetto Roots . . . . . Price on application.				

### Palmetto.

Mammoth size. Very early and first-class quality. Average bunches of fifteen shoots often measure thirteen to fourteen inches in circumference. Very regular in size.

### Conover's Colossal.

An old standard, and by many preferred to the newer varieties. Quality good, very tender.

### Barr's Mammoth.

Stalks very large, frequently one inch in diameter, with few scales, and retain their thickness up to the heads, which are close and round. Quick grower and light color. Very tender and succulent.

## BEANS. Fr. *Haricot*; Ger. *Bohne*.

1 qt. for 150 feet of drill; 1½ bu. for an acre.

Plant when all danger of frost is over, in a warm, dry soil, in drills an inch deep and two feet apart, two inches apart in the drills. Cultivate and hoe to keep down the weeds but do not do it when the plants are wet as it will cause rust. For succession, plant at intervals of two weeks.

### Dwarf Wax Varieties.

	½ pt.	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.	Bu.
Golden Eye Wax . . . . .	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$1 00	\$4 00	\$4 50
Wardwell's Kidney Wax . . . . .	05	10	20	1 00	00	4 50
Improved Golden Wax . . . . .	05	10	20	1 00	00	4 50
Dwarf German Black Wax . . . . .	05	10	20	1 00	00	4 50
Early White Wax . . . . .	05	10	20	1 00	00	4 50
Valentine Wax . . . . .	05	10	20	1 00	00	4 50
Davis' White Kidney Wax . . . . .	05	10	20	1 00	00	4 50

### Golden-Eyed Wax.

Early, remarkably strong, vigorous and productive. Vines and leaves large and coarse. Pods large, straight, flat, of fine appearance, but rather poor quality and coarse texture. Seed white, blotched with yellow.

**Wardwell's Kidney Wax.**

Early and productive. Upright in growth. Pods long, broad, flat, and of good quality. Seed kidney-shaped, white, blotched and splashed with purplish brown on under side.

**Improved Golden Wax.**

Early and prolific. Pods not as long as Golden Wax and not turning to golden color quite as young, but borne in greater profusion. Pods nearly straight and flat. Seed smaller than Golden Wax, white, blotched with purplish brown.

**Dwarf German Black Wax.**

Medium early and remarkably productive. Pods round, curved, meaty and of very fine flavor. Quality is unsurpassed. Seed small, black and glossy.

**Early White Wax.**

Early, vigorous grower. Pods medium sized, straight and nearly white in color. Seed small and white.

**Valentine Wax.**

Very early. Vines erect, with coarse, dark leaves and white blossoms. Pods medium length, round curved, with crease in back, very fleshy, crisp and tender. Beans medium sized, long, irregular; pink, marbled with red.

**Davis' White Kidney Wax.**

Very hardy and early. Habit compact, upright, very handsome. Pods are held up well away from the soil, and are long, straight and white. When gathered young, are tender and of good quality. Seed white, kidney shaped.

**Dwarf Green Pod Sorts.**

	$\frac{1}{2}$ pt.	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.	Bu.
Burpee's Bush Lima. . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 50	\$6 00	\$6 00
Henderson's Bush Lima. . . . .	10	15	30	1 50	6 00	6 00
Boston Favorite, or Goddard . . . . .	05	10	20	1 00	4 00	4 00
Improved Early Red Valentine (Round Pod). . . . .	05	10	20	1 00	4 00	4 00
Long Yellow Six Weeks . . . . .	05	10	20	1 00	4 00	4 00
Refugee, or Thousand to One . . . . .	05	10	20	80	3 20	3 20
Dwarf Horticultural. . . . .	05	10	20	1 00	4 00	4 00
Large White Marrow . . . . .	} Market Price.					
Burlingame Medium. . . . .						

**Burpee's Bush Lima.**

Prolific bearer and sure cropper. Vines grow eighteen to twenty inches high and branch vigorously. Pods large and well filled with good-sized beans, identical in size and flavor to the Large White Lima.

**Henderson's Bush Lima.**

Heavy cropper and good quality, though the beans are small, belonging to the Sieva family.

**Boston Favorite, or Goddard.**

Resembles Dwarf Horticultural in habit of growth. Pods are larger and not as highly colored. Beans same color as Horticultural.

**Improved Early Red Valentine. (Round Pod.)**

Ten days earlier than the old Early Valentine. Bush, dwarf. Pods smooth, round, stringless and very thickly set, remaining green and tender for a long time. Beans are the same color as the ordinary Red Valentine.

**Long Yellow Six Weeks.**

Early, upright in growth, good yielder. Pods long, flat, and of fair quality, if picked when young. Seed kidney-shaped and light yellow in color.

**Refugee, or Thousand to One.**

Vines large, spreading, bearing an abundance of long, cylindrical, whitish green pods. Seed long, slender, drab, splashed with purple.

**Dwarf Horticultural.**

Used as a shell bean; is an old favorite with all who use a shelled bean in its green state. Grows rather straggling, and is inclined to throw out tendrils or runners. Pods yellowish green, streaked and blotched with carmine. Beans dark buff, mottled with carmine.

**Pole, or Running Varieties.**

	$\frac{1}{2}$ pt.	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.	Bu.
Large White Lima (Extra Large Size) . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 50	<del>\$1 15</del>	\$6 00
German Black Wax . . . . .	10	15	30	1 25	<del>1 25</del>	5 00
Dreer's New Golden Cluster Wax . . . . .	10	15	30	1 50	<del>1 50</del>	6 00
Horticultural or Cranberry . . . . .	05	10	20	1 25	<del>1 25</del>	5 00
Scarlet Runner . . . . .	10	15	30	1 50	<del>1 50</del>	6 00
Dutch Case Knife . . . . .	10	15	30	1 50	<del>1 50</del>	6 00

**Large White Lima. (Extra Large Size.)**

One of the best shell beans grown. Matures in ninety days. Our stock is carefully selected.

**German Black Wax.**

An old favorite. Good yielder. Pods long, yellow and very tender. Seed black, nearly round.

**Dreer's New Golden Cluster Wax.**

An enormous yielder; begins bearing soon after the Dwarf Golden Wax, and continues till frost. Pods are golden yellow, six to nine inches long, and are borne in clusters of from four to six. Seed oval, slightly flattened and white.

**Horticultural, or Cranberry.**

The old favorite for shell beans or succotash. Pods are longer than the Dwarf Horticultural and the beans are smaller, but in other respects the same.

**Scarlet Runner.**

Grown almost exclusively for its brilliant scarlet flowers, though the beans are good eating. Beans large, flat, red, marbled with black.

**Dutch Case Knife.**

Early and prolific; of good quality for a shell bean, either green or dry. Beans kidney-shaped, white.

**BEETS.** Fr. *Betterave*; Ger. *Roth Rübe*.

1 oz. for 50 feet of drill; 5 lbs. for an acre.

Select a deep, rich, sandy loam, free from iron. Sow the seed in drills fifteen inches apart and cover one inch deep. When the young plants appear, thin to five inches. For early use, sow as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring. For autumn and winter use, sow from the middle of May to the middle of June.

**Table Varieties.**

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Edmand's Turnip . . . . .	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 40
New Eclipse . . . . .	05	10	20	40
Lentz . . . . .	05	10	20	40
Crosby's Egyptian Turnip . . . . .	05	10	20	50
Early Blood Turnip . . . . .	05	10	20	40
Dewing's Early Blood Turnip . . . . .	05	10	20	40
Early Flat Bassano . . . . .	05	10	20	40
Long Smooth Blood Red . . . . .	05	10	20	40

**Edmand's Turnip.**

Round, with single tap root. Flesh is deep blood red, very sweet and tender. Medium size, with small top.

**New Eclipse.**

Very early, globe-shaped, small top and thin root. Skin deep red, smooth. Flesh little lighter and of fine texture.

**Lentz.**

Nearly as early as Egyptian, but larger and better quality. Dark red color, tender and sweet. Very small top.

**Crosby's Egyptian Turnip.**

Best for forcing. Quick grower. Between ordinary Egyptian and Eclipse in shape. Deep blood color, smooth skin, small top and tap root.

**Early Blood Turnip.**

An old standard, grows to a good size. Flesh dark red, tender and sweet.

**Dewing's Early Blood Turnip.**

First-class table beet, one week earlier than Early Blood Turnip. Skin smooth. Flesh bright red and fine grained. Top small.

**Early Flat Bassano.**

Very early, medium sized. Flesh white and rose, excellent quality. Top rather large. Tap root small.

**Long Smooth Blood Red.**

Best for winter use. Roots long, smooth and dark red, very sweet and tender. Top medium.

**Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beets.**

	Pkt	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Golden Tankard . . . . .	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 30
Norbiton Giant Long Red . . . . .	05	10	15	30
Champion Yellow Globe . . . . .	05	10	15	30
Large Red Globe . . . . .	05	10	15	30
White French Sugar . . . . .	05	10	15	30
Lane's Imperial Sugar . . . . .	05	10	15	30

**Golden Tankard.**

Best Yellow Mangel in cultivation; contains more sugar and nutrition than the red-skinned sort. Nearly cylindrical in shape. Grows well above ground, making it easy to harvest.

**Norbiton Giant Long Red.**

Produces enormous roots, partly above ground; heavy cropper, frequently producing forty tons to the acre.

**Champion Yellow Globe.**

Orange yellow; root of large size and fine nutritive qualities; good yielder, and keeps well.

**Large Red Globe.**

Same characteristics as the Yellow Globe, the only difference being in color.

**White French Sugar.**

An improved variety, very rich in sugar, containing as high as sixteen per cent. Yields fourteen tons to the acre.

**Lane's Imperial Sugar.**

A favorite with stockmen. Contains about eight per cent. of sugar. Very heavy yielder.

**BROCCOLI.** Fr. *Chou Brocolis*; Ger. *Italienischer Kohl*.

1 oz. for 1,000 plants; ¼ lb. for an acre.

Allied to the Cauliflower and grown in the same manner as that vegetable.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
White Cape . . . . .	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 75	\$2 75
Purple Cape . . . . .	05	20	75	2 75

**White Cape.**

Very hardy, close, firm heads, sure header.

**Purple Cape.**

Resembles the above except in color.

**BRUSSELS SPROUTS.** Fr. *Chou de Bruxelles*; Ger. *Sprossen Kohl*.

1 oz. for 1,000 plants; ¼ lb. for an acre.

A branch of the Cabbage family, producing great numbers of small heads or sprouts on the main stalk. Grow in the same way as Cabbage.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
<b>Improved Half-Dwarf.</b> The very best and surest strain .	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00

**CABBAGE.** Fr. *Pomme de Chou*; Ger. *Kopfskol*.

1 oz. for 1,000 plants; ¼ lb. for an acre.

Cabbages require a good, strong land, and should not be grown in soil where a root crop has been grown the previous year, as they are liable to be club-footed. New land is the best.

Plow deeply and manure heavily. Set the earlier sorts, when all danger from frost is over, two feet apart each way, and the later ones from two and one-half to four feet. The crop should be cultivated and hoed at least three times.

**Choice Stock.**

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
All Seasons (Long Island Grown) . . . . .	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 70	\$2 50
Selected True Early Jersey Wakefield . . . . .	05	20	70	2 50
Henderson's Early Summer . . . . .	05	20	70	2 50
Newark Early Flat Dutch . . . . .	05	20	70	2 50
True Early Winningstadt . . . . .	05	15	65	2 25
Fottler's Improved Brunswick . . . . .	05	15	65	2 25
Bristol Improved Flat Dutch . . . . .	05	15	65	2 25
Premium Flat Dutch . . . . .	05	15	65	2 25
Autumn King . . . . .	05	15	65	2 25
Excelsior Late Flat Dutch . . . . .	05	15	65	2 25
Large Late Drumhead . . . . .	05	15	65	2 25
Brill's Nonesuch . . . . .	05	20	70	2 50
Henderson's Succession . . . . .	05	20	70	2 50
Improved Savoy . . . . .	05	20	70	2 50
Sure Head . . . . .	05	20	70	2 50
Gordinier's Winter Dutch . . . . .	05	25	85	3 00
Mammoth Rock Red . . . . .	05	20	70	2 50
Buxton's Red . . . . .	05	20	70	2 50

**All Seasons.**

Second early, heads very large and solid, round, slightly flattened on top and a dark blue green color. Does not crack and is a good keeper.

**Selected True Early Jersey Wakefield.**

Early. Heads conical with few outside leaves and short stem. Our stock is second to none.

**Henderson's Early Summer.**

About ten days later than the Wakefield but heads are twice as large. Short outer leaves which permit of the plants being set as closely as the Wakefield.

**Newark Early Flat Dutch.**

One of the finest strains of second early cabbage. Large, solid, flat heads.

**True Early Winningstadt.**

Second early. Heads large, conical and very solid and hard. Leaves bright, glossy, green. Stem short.

**Fottler's Improved Brunswick.**

An early drumhead variety, earlier than the Flat Dutch, has large, solid, flat heads and is a rapid grower, making but few outside leaves. Stem short.

**Bristol Improved Flat Dutch.**

A first-class late variety, grows similar to the Newark Early Flat Dutch, but makes larger heads.

**Premium Flat Dutch.**

Favorite winter market variety. Heads very large, solid and broad, with flat tops. Very short stems.

**Autumn King.**

One of the finest late cabbages. Heads are an immense size and very solid. Produces few outer leaves which are peculiarly crimped. Stem short.

**Excelsior Late Flat Dutch.**

A fine late variety. Heads are large and solid with few outer leaves, adapting it to close planting.

**Large Late Drumhead.**

An excellent winter variety. Heads are large, solid and of excellent quality.

**Henderson's Succession.**

Second early, very large and of superior quality. Heads flat.

**Improved Savoy.**

Heads large, very solid and compact and of a yellowish green color. An excellent keeper.

**Sure Head.**

A very reliable header, large, round, flattened heads of the Flat Dutch type. Good keeper and shipper. Very popular.

**Gordinier's Winter Dutch.**

Without exception the best winter cabbage in the market. Heads grow very close and hard as a rock, of medium size, but so firm that a head will weigh nearly one-third more than the same sized head of any other variety. The stems are of medium length and the head has very few outside leaves. We cannot recommend this cabbage too highly to all who wish a first-class variety of excellent keeping qualities.

**Mammoth Rock Red.**

A large growing and selected strain of late Red Cabbage; heads will often grow to fifteen lbs.

**Buxton's Red.**

An early, deep blood-red variety; leaves are smaller and spread less than the ordinary red varieties.

**CARROT.** Fr. *Carrote*; Ger. *Möhre*.

1 oz. for 150 feet of drill; 2 to 4 lbs. for an acre.

Carrots do the best in a light loam, which should be well manured with fine, well-rotted manure, and plowed deeply. Sow the seed, from the middle of April to the middle of May, in rows fifteen inches apart, and thin to five inches apart in the row. Keep free from weeds.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
French Forcing Horn . . . . .	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 70
Early Scarlet Horn . . . . .	05	10	20	60
Improved Long Orange . . . . .	05	10	20	60
Danvers Half Long Pointed . . . . .	05	10	20	60
Danvers Half Long Stump Rooted . . . . .	05	10	25	80
Geurande, or Oxheart . . . . .	05	10	20	70

**French Forcing Horn.**

Earliest variety grown. Roots orange, small, fine texture and mild flavor. Grows two inches in diameter.

**Early Scarlet Horn.**

Stump roots about four inches long, medium size, excellent quality, color orange scarlet.

**Improved Long Orange.**

An old standard variety. Deep orange color, roots tapering uniformly from the shoulder to the point.

**Danvers Half Long Pointed.**

Valuable sort for gardeners, top small, roots short, medium length, pointed, color rich orange.

**Danvers Half Long Stump Rooted.**

Similar to above except in shape of root, which is stump instead of pointed.

**Guerande, or Oxheart.**

A stump rooted variety between the Half Long and Horn varieties. Grows from three to four inches in diameter at the shoulder. Excellent quality and a splendid keeper.

**CAULIFLOWER.** Fr. *Chou-fleur*; Ger. *Blumen Kohl*.

1 oz. for 1,500 plants; ¼ lb. for an acre.

Handle the same as Cabbage, but if possible put in a moist soil and give more manure.

	Pkt.	¼ oz.	Oz.
Henderson's True Early Snowball . . . . .	\$0 10	\$1 00	\$3 00
Extra Selected Early Dwarf Erfurt . . . . .	10	1 00	3 00
Early Dwarf Erfurt . . . . .	05	50	1 50
Large Late Algiers . . . . .	05	25	75

**Henderson's True Early Snowball.**

The only first-class cauliflower in the market. Our seed is grown in Denmark and we guarantee it to be the true Snowball.

**Extra Selected Early Dwarf Erfurt.**

Next to the Snowball this is the best variety. Very fine for forcing. Plants dwarf and compact. Selected stock.

**Early Dwarf Erfurt.**

Same as Extra Selected Early Dwarf Erfurt, but not as carefully selected.

**Large Late Algiers.**

One of the best late varieties. Grown extensively by market gardeners and canners as it seldom fails to produce large fine heads.

**CELERY.** Fr. *Céleri*; Ger. *Sellerie*.

1 oz. for 3,000 plants.

Sow the seed in a hot-bed or very early in open ground. When about three inches high, transplant to four inches apart in five-inch soil, and leave till they have become well rooted. Prepare the trenches by digging out about nine inches in width and one foot in depth; put in three or four inches of well-rotted manure, covering it with two inches of soil; set the plants from eight to twelve inches apart; as the plants grow, draw the earth in around them, taking care to keep it out of the center or heart of the plant. Keep well watered.

**NEW CULTURE.**—Set the plants in well-manured ground, six to eight inches apart each way, and keep watered in dry weather. Celery grown this way requires no banking to blanch it.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Golden Self Blanching . . . . .	\$0 05	\$0 25	\$0 85	\$3 00
Improved White Plume (Selected) . . . . .	05	25	85	3 00
Giant White Solid . . . . .	05	20	70	2 50
Boston Market . . . . .	05	20	50	1 50
Perfection Heartwell . . . . .	05	20	60	2 00
Giant Golden Heart . . . . .	05	20	70	2 50
Seed for Flavoring (Soup Celery) . . . . .				25

**Golden Self Blanching.**

Beautiful, waxy, golden color, and rich nutty flavor. Needs no hilling up to blanch. One of the earliest; grows to a good size and keeps well.

**Improved White Plume. (Selected.)**

A standard for early use; requires very little hilling. Quality excellent, but not as good as Golden Self Blanching, nor is it as good a keeper. It has a tendency to sport into green stalks, but our stock is selected carefully from the whitest heads.

**Giant White Solid.**

Stiff-growing variety, often reaching a height of three feet. It blanches in good shape, and the quality is excellent.

**Boston Market.**

Robust grower. Leaves dark green, and the stalks when blanched are nearly white. A favorite with gardeners. Quality very fine.

**Perfection Heartwell.**

A large, solid, strong-growing variety of creamy white color and excellent flavor. An excellent market sort for winter use, as the stalks are clear and the heart is golden yellow. Fine keeper.

**Giant Golden Heart.**

Produced by selection from the Dwarf Golden Heart. Quality, appearance and size are unsurpassed. One of the best late varieties for market gardeners. Very hardy.



**CORN.** Fr. *Mais*; Ger. *Welschkorn*

1 qt. for 200 hills: 8 to 10 qts. for an acre.

Do not plant corn until the ground is warm, as the chances are that it will rot if you do. Plant in hills or drills, using some rich manure. If planted in drills, they should be from two and a half to four feet apart, and the stalks thinned, leaving them from ten to eighteen inches apart.

	$\frac{1}{2}$ pt	Pt.	Qt	Pk.	Bu.	Bu.
	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60	Pk\$2 25	\$3 00
Cory, Extra Early . . . . .				0 80	2 50	3 00
Early Maine . . . . .	05	10	20	0 80	2 50	3 00
Shakers' Early . . . . .	05	10	20	0 80	2 50	3 00
Cory, White . . . . .	05	10	20	0 80	2 50	3 00
Champion . . . . .	05	10	20	0 80	2 50	3 00
Country Gentleman . . . . .	05	10	20	0 80	2 50	3 00
Perry's Hybrid . . . . .	05	10	20	0 80	2 50	3 00
Aspinwall . . . . .	05	10	20	0 80	2 50	3 00
Early Minnesota . . . . .	05	10	20	0 80	2 50	3 00
Crosby's Early . . . . .	05	10	20	0 80	2 50	3 00
Early Pee and Kay . . . . .	05	10	20	0 80	2 50	3 00
Black Mexican . . . . .	05	10	20	0 80	2 50	3 00
Stowell's Evergreen . . . . .	05	10	20	0 80	2 50	3 00
Mammoth . . . . .	05	10	20	0 80	2 50	3 00
Gordinier's Extra Early (White Cob) . . . . .	05	10	20	0 80	2 50	3 00
Improved Hickox . . . . .	05	10	20	0 80	2 50	3 00
				80		3 00

**Cory.**

The earliest of all sweet corns. Very dwarf in growth, producing two ears to the stalk. Cob red, kernels of a reddish tint. Eight-rowed.

**Early Maine.**

Very early. Grows medium height, averaging two ears on a stalk. Ear longer than Cory, pure white. Eight-rowed. Kernels cream white, rich and juicy. Cob white.

**Shakers' Early.**

Ripens with early Minnesota, but has longer ears, which are twelve-rowed. Stalk medium height, two to three ears on a stalk. Kernels large, white, tender and fine flavor. Cob white.

**White Cory.**

A little later than the ordinary Cory, but of better quality. Ears a trifle longer eight-rowed. Kernels and cob white.

**Champion.**

Early and of fine quality. Stalks medium height. Ears two to three on a stalk; very large, often twelve inches long. Twelve-rowed. Cob medium-sized, white. Kernels large, pure white, sweet and full of milk.

**Country Gentleman.**

Sweetest and most tender of all sweet corns. Very productive. Stalk medium height, averaging from three to five ears, nine to twelve inches long. Cob small, white. Kernels deep, pure white, sweet, tender and juicy. Shoe peg variety.

**Perry's Hybrid.**

Medium-sized stalk. Ears large, fourteen-rowed. Kernels large, pure white and sweet. Cob red.

**Aspinwall.**

Second early. Stalk medium size. Ears rather long. Cob red. Kernels large, cream white and sweet. Twelve-rowed.

**Early Minnesota.**

Medium early, excellent quality, rather dwarf habit. Ears uniform, fair size, twelve-rowed. Cob medium, white. Kernels good-sized, white and tender.

**Crosby's Early.**

Second early; stalk short; ears grow rather low. Ears medium length, fourteen-rowed. Kernels medium-sized, white and sweet. Cob small, white.

**Early Pee and Kay.**

Second early. Stalks fair height. Ears large, twelve-rowed. Kernels large, plump and juicy. Cob white.

**Black Mexican.**

Second early. Stalks medium height. Ears fair size, ten-rowed. Cob white. Kernels bluish-black. One of the sweetest and finest-flavored varieties grown.

**Stowell's Evergreen.**

Late. Stalks grow very tall, bearing from two to three ears, which grow to an enormous size. Cob medium-sized, white. Kernels large, white, juicy and sweet. Sixteen-rowed.

**Mammoth.**

Late. Stalks large. Ears larger than the Evergreen. Sixteen-rowed. Kernels very large and fine-flavored. Cob rather large.

**Gordinier's Extra Early. (White Cob.)**

Resembles the well-known White Cory but is earlier and more prolific. An excellent variety for market gardeners.

**Improved Hickox.**

Second early. About ten days earlier than Stowell's Evergreen. Stalks large and stocky. Ears very large, twelve-rowed. Cob small and white. Kernels large, white, sweet, juicy and of delicious flavor. Very heavy yielder.

**CORN SALAD.** Fr. *Mache*; Ger. *Ackersalt*.

1 oz. for 150 feet of drill; 6 lbs. for 1 acre.

Sow in May or June, in rich soil, in drills half an inch deep and twelve inches apart. For spring use, sow thickly in September.

Protect with litter when cold weather approaches, and winter over like Spinach.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Large Green . . . . .	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 80

**CRESS.** Fr. *Cresson*; Ger. *Garten Kresse*.

Plant in rich, fine soil, in drills six or eight inches apart. Sow Water Cress along the borders of shallow streams.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Extra Curled . . . . .	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 50
True Water . . . . .	05	35	1 25	4 00

**CUCUMBER.** Fr. *Concombre*; Ger. *Gurke*.

1 oz. for 50 hills; 2 lbs. for 1 acre.

Cucumbers require a warm location and strong, rich soil. Plant in hills from three to five feet apart each way.

Sprinkle vines with plaster, air-slaked lime or slug shot, to protect them from bugs.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Nichol's Medium Green . . . . .	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 45
Early Russian . . . . .	05	10	15	45
Early Cluster . . . . .	05	10	15	40
Early Frame, or Short Green . . . . .	05	10	15	45
Improved Early White Spine . . . . .	05	10	15	45
Boston Pickling . . . . .	05	10	15	40
Green Prolific . . . . .	05	10	15	45
Improved Long Green . . . . .	05	10	15	45
Chicago Pickle . . . . .	05	10	15	45

**Nichol's Medium Green.**

Medium length, thick through, straight, full at the ends. Excellent quality and very productive.

**Early Russian.**

Earliest of all, small, hardy, productive. Fruit produced in pairs. Solid and crisp. Best for pickling.

**Early Cluster.**

Very prolific, fruit grows in clusters, short and seedy, very fine for bottle pickles.

**Early Frame or Short Green.**

Fine for table or pickling. One of the best for forcing. Medium sized, straight and handsome. Very productive.

**Improved Early White Spine.**

One of the most popular for market and table use. Vines vigorous, bearing early and abundantly. Fruit straight and handsome, light green and with few white spines, flesh crisp and fine flavor. Grown extensively for forcing and shipping.

**Boston Pickling.**

Dark green, small, and one of the best for small pickles.

**Green Prolific.**

Small, tapering-fruit, immensely productive. Grown for pickling.

**Improved Long Green.**

Good bearer. Fruit long, tapering, dark green and crisp, with few seeds. Quality unexcelled either for slicing or pickling.

**Chicago Pickle.**

Undoubtedly the best for pickling. Fruit medium length, pointed at both ends with large and prominent spines. Color deep green. Begins to set fruit when vines are quite young. Heavy yielder.

**EGG PLANT.** Fr. *Aubergine*; Ger. *Tollapfel*.

1 oz. for 1,000 plants.

Plant the seed in March in a hot-bed or in boxes. Transplant to the open ground in warm weather, in rows two feet apart each way. Give rich soil and as much warmth as possible.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
New York Improved . . . . .	\$0 05	\$0 35	\$1 00	\$3 50
Early Long Purple . . . . .	05	20	75	2 50

**New York Improved.**

Large, round, dark fruit, exceedingly productive.

**Early Long Purple.**

Hardy and early, excellent for the North.

**ENDIVE.** Fr. *Endive*; Ger. *Endivie*.

1 oz. for 2,500 plants.

Sow as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills fifteen inches apart; thin to six inches apart in the row.

To blanch the leaves, gather carefully and tie with some soft material. Very highly esteemed for salads.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Green Curled . . . . .	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
White Curled . . . . .	05	10	30	1 00

**Green Curled.**

The hardiest variety, very ornamental, curled, dark green leaves which blanch white.

**White Curled.**

Very handsome variety, midrib yellow, leaves almost white.

**KALE.** Fr. *Chou Vert Frisé*; Ger. *Blatter Kohl*.

1 oz. for 1,500 plants; 3 to 4 lbs. per acre.

Plant in deep, rich soil, and cultivate same as Cabbage.

Make hills two to three feet apart, having one plant in a hill. The tender leaves are used the same as cabbage.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Tall Green Curled . . . . .	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 80
Dwarf Green Curled . . . . .	05	10	25	80

**Tall Green Curled.**

One of the best for winter, very hardy, finely curled and excellent quality.

**Dwarf Green Curled.**

Similar to the tall except in size.

**KOHL RABI.** Fr. *Chou Rave*; Ger. *Kohl Rabi*.

1 oz. for 2,500 plants; 3 to 4 lbs. per acre.

Plant in soil suitable for Cabbage, making rows two feet apart, with plants twelve inches apart in row. To keep in winter, handle the same as Turnips.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Early White Vienna . . . . .	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
London Long Purple . . . . .	05	40	75	2 50

**LEEK.** Fr. *Poireau*; Ger. *Lauch*.

1 oz. for 1,000 plants or 200 feet of drill.

Succeeds best in light, rich soil. Sow early in the spring in drills and transplant into rows ten inches apart each way, setting as deep as possible to blanch the neck.

Large American Flag. Best for general use, leaves broad, mild flavored . . . . .	Pkt. \$0 05	Oz. \$0 20	¼ lb. \$0 60	Lb. \$1 50
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**LETTUCE.** Fr. *Laitue*; Ger. *Gartensalat*.

1 oz. for 1,500 plants or 200 feet of drill.

Sow in a rather rich soil in rows twelve to eighteen inches apart, and thin to eight or ten inches in the rows.

Rapid growth improves the quality.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Improved Hanson. . . . .	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
Black Seeded Simpson . . . . .	05	10	30	1 00
Boston Curled. . . . .	05	10	30	1 00
Salamander . . . . .	05	10	30	1 00
Henderson's New York Cabbage . . . . .	05	10	30	1 00
Boston Market. . . . .	05	10	30	1 00
Grand Rapids. . . . .	05	10	30	1 00
Early Curled Simpson . . . . .	05	10	30	1 00
Large White Summer Cabbage . . . . .	05	10	30	1 00
Early Curled Silesia. . . . .	05	10	30	1 00
Big Boston. . . . .	05	10	30	1 00

**Improved Hanson.**

Large fine heads, resembling a cabbage, very sweet, crisp and tender. Heads green outside and white within. Fine for out door culture, resists heat well.

**Black Seeded Simpson.**

The most popular sort among gardeners. Forms a large loose head of yellowish green color, leaves are large, thin and of fine texture. One of the best for forcing.

**Boston Curled.**

Very handsome, large loose heads but of rather inferior quality.

**Salamander.**

Excellent summer variety, forming large-sized heads which stand the drought and heat longer than any other sorts. Heads light green outside, white within.

**Henderson's New York Cabbage.**

Large solid heads, dark green, an excellent variety for summer use only.

**Boston Market.**

Solid, crisp and compact, very fine for forcing.

**Grand Rapids.**

One of the best forcing varieties, handsome appearance, strong grower, very tender and crisp, keeps fresh for a long time after being cut.

**Early Curled Simpson.**

Excellent early sort for market or family use. Heads large, loose; leaves crimped, dark green, very tender and crisp. Good variety for general cultivation.

**Large White Summer Cabbage.**

Fine summer variety. Heads good size, close and well formed. Quality excellent.

**Early Curled Silesia.**

Excellent for cutting; early, tender, fine quality.

**Big Boston.**

Resembles Boston Market, but produces heads twice as large. Very desirable for cold-frames and outdoor planting.

**MUSK MELON.** *Fr. Melon; Ger. Melone.*

1 oz. for 75 hills; 2 to 3 lbs. per acre.

Give a warm, light soil, and work in plenty of good, rich manure. Plant in hills six to eight feet apart each way, putting at least ten seeds in a hill. When the plants show the third leaf, pull out all but the three strongest. Use plaster, air-slaked lime or slug shot to keep the bugs off.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Extra Early Improved Hackensack . . . . .	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
Montreal Nutmeg . . . . .	05	10	20	60
Prolific Nutmeg . . . . .	05	10	20	60
Delmonico . . . . .	05	10	20	60
Round Yellow Cantaloupe . . . . .	05	10	20	60
Long Yellow Cantaloupe . . . . .	05	10	20	60
Orange Christiana . . . . .	05	10	20	60
Emerald Gem . . . . .	05	10	20	60
Miller's Cream . . . . .	05	10	20	60
Corning's Superb . . . . .	05	10	25	80
Extra Selected Surprise . . . . .	05	10	25	80
Banquet . . . . .	05	10	20	60
Tip Top . . . . .	05	10	20	60

**Extra Early Improved Hackensack.**

A selection from the old Hackensack, which it resembles in size and shape but it is fully ten days earlier. Round, well netted and of large size; flesh green and thick, delicious flavor, handsome appearance.

**Montreal Nutmeg.**

The largest nutmeg melons in the world, have been grown to weigh thirty-nine lbs. Deeply ribbed, skin light green and thickly netted, flesh remarkably thick, fine grained, light yellowish green and very sweet and juicy. We cannot recommend it too highly.

**Prolific Nutmeg.**

Fruit round, small; skin light green and finely netted; flesh greenish yellow, very fragrant and of superior quality. Very heavy bearer.

**Delmonico**

One of the most delicious flavored melons ever introduced. Oval shaped, large sized, finely netted and has handsome orange-pink flesh.

**Round Yellow Cantaloupe.**

Fruit round, early and of good size; flesh reddish orange, thick and of musky flavor.

**Long Yellow Cantaloupe.**

Similar to above except in shape.

**Orange Christiana.**

Earliest grown, flesh orange yellow and of excellent quality.

**Emerald Gem.**

Fruit medium size, skin smooth of deep emerald green color; flesh salmon color, delicious flavor.

**Miller's Cream.**

Skin light green, very thin and finely netted; flesh salmon color, very thick, rich and juicy. A fine melon.

**Corning's Superb.**

A handsome melon of superior quality; flesh green, very sweet and rich. A great favorite among market gardeners in this vicinity. Our stock is pure.

**Extra Selected Surprise.**

A selection from the ordinary Surprise. Yellow flesh, sweet, juicy and of the finest quality. A strong grower and heavy yielder. Very handsome in appearance.

**Banquet.**

Medium sized, almost round and densely netted. Flesh dark, rich salmon color, granulated and very sweet.

**Tip Top.**

Medium size, deeply ribbed and finely netted. Flesh light salmon color, very sweet, juicy and fine flavored; very productive.

**WATER MELON.** Fr. *Melon d'eau*; Ger. *Wassermelone*.

1 oz. for 50 hills; 4 to 5 lbs. per acre.

Cultivation the same as for Musk Melon.

	Pkt	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Phinney's Early. . . . .	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
Johnson's Christmas. . . . .	05	10	20	50
Cole's Early. . . . .	05	10	20	50
The Boss. . . . .	05	10	20	50
Black Spanish. . . . .	05	10	20	50
Hungarian Honey. . . . .	05	10	20	50
Citron for Preserves (Red Seed) . . . . .	05	10	20	50

**Phinney's Early.**

Very early, medium and uniform size. Skin smooth, mottled with white and striped with dark green. Flesh light red or pink. Very sweet and delicious.

**Johnson's Christmas.**

Grows uniform in size; skin very hard and tough and of handsome appearance. Flesh beautiful rich scarlet, very solid and of a delicious, sugary flavor.

**Cole's Early.**

One of the best for the home market. Rind thin and brittle, green, striped with lighter shades. For sweetness and delicate texture of flesh it has no equal. Very early, hardy and a sure cropper.

**The Boss.**

Oblong; skin dark green; small size; good yielder; flesh deep scarlet; very superior quality.

**Black Spanish.**

Large, nearly round; very dark green; flesh fine grained; very sweet and juicy, good keeper.

**Hungarian Honey.**

Round as a cannon ball, very uniform in size and weight, running from ten to twelve pounds. Skin dark green, rind very thin, flesh red and unusually sweet and luscious.

**Red Seed Citron.**

Round and handsome. For preserving only.

**MUSHROOM SPAWN.** Fr. *Champignon Comestible*; Ger. *Essbane Blätter-schwame*.

10 lbs. for 100 square feet.

Collect sufficient horse manure to form the desired size of bed, spreading it out in the air to dry, turning it frequently. When in a proper state as to dryness, which will soon be learned by experience, make it into a bed from nine to twelve inches thick, beating it firmly together. If the droppings have been properly prepared, gentle fermentation will soon commence; and when the temperature of the bed is from 75° to 80°, with no danger of its rising higher, put in the spawn. This is done by making shallow holes about nine inches apart, inserting pieces of spawn about the size of a hen's egg and covering with the manure, pressing it closely about the spawn. It is important that the temperature of the bed should not go below 75° or above 80° for a month after spawning. Within two weeks after putting in the spawn, cover the bed with good mellow, moist soil, making it firm; and if under this covering one or two inches in thickness of cow manure, in about the same state of moisture as the soil, can be afforded, this will cause the bed to last longer and also to produce a larger crop than if covered with soil only. The most suitable temperature for beds in bearing is 50° to 55°; and as a high temperature causes the mushrooms to come small, this should be avoided. Watering beds in bearing often causes the small mushrooms to damp off; therefore, water only when the bed ceases to be productive, and then use the water about the same temperature as that of the bed.

Best English . . . . . Lb. \$0 15

**MUSTARD.** Fr. *Moutarde*; Ger. *Senf*.

Sow in drills one foot apart, and water often in dry weather. For a succession, sow every two weeks during the season.

	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
White London . . . . .	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 40
Brown or Black . . . . .	05	10	40

**White London.**

Leaves light green, mild and tender when young. Seed light yellow.

**Brown or Black.**

More pungent in flavor than the white.

**ONION.** Fr. *Oignon*; Ger. *Zweibel*.

1 oz. for 100 feet of drill; 5 to 6 lbs. per acre.

The best soil for Onions should be rather strong, deep and loamy. Apply from eight to twelve cords of good rotted manure to the acre. Work this well in, but not too deep. Harrow and rake till it is smooth and level, and sow seed in rows fourteen inches apart. Keep free from weeds. When ripe, pull and dry thoroughly before storing.

**I MAKE A SPECIALTY OF SUPERIOR ONION SEED.**

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Gordinier's Yellow Globe Danvers (Selected) . . . . .	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 00	\$2 00
Yellow Globe Danvers (Improved) . . . . .	05	15	40	1 00	1 60
Wethersfield Large Red . . . . .	05	15	40	1 00	1 60
Large Yellow Dutch, or Strasburg . . . . .	05	15	40	1 00	1 60
White Portugal, or Silverskin . . . . .	05	20	50	1 50	2 50
Southport White Globe (Selected) . . . . .	05	20	50	1 50	2 50
Southport Yellow Globe . . . . .	05	15	40	1 00	1 60
Prize Taker (Selected) . . . . .	05	20	50	1 50	2 00
Extra Early Red Globe . . . . .	05	15	40	1 00	2 50
White Winter Multiplier (New, of great merit) . . . . .	05	40	1 25	1 00	5 00



**Gordinier's Yellow Globe Danvers. (Selected.)**

A beautiful golden color; bulb of medium size; quite early; bottom nearly flat; oval top with small neck; very prolific and a first-class keeper and shipper. Our strain is grown from carefully selected stock.

**Yellow Globe Danvers. (Improved.)**

A first-class onion, though not as carefully selected as the above.

**Wethersfield Large Red.**

Large sized; somewhat flattened; skin deep purplish red. One of the best keepers.

**Large Yellow Dutch or Strasburg.**

One of the oldest varieties; bulbs flat; good size; skin yellow, of darker color than the Danvers; flesh white; mild flavor and keeps well.

**White Portugal or Silverskin.**

Very desirable for family use; flavor mild and pleasant; skin silvery white; excellent for pickling when young, also for early market use.

**Southport White Globe. (Selected.)**

Large, globe shaped, fine grained, firm; mild flavor; keeps well; one of the handsomest onions grown; good keeper.

**Southport Yellow Globe.**

Like the White Globe except in color; more perfect globe shape than the Danvers, not as early, heavy cropper. Large size, good keeper.

**Prize Taker. (Selected.)**

Nearly perfect globe shape; thin, bright, straw-colored skin; immense size, ripens up hard and fine and presents a handsome appearance; flesh pure white, fine grain, mild and delicate flavor.

**Extra Early Red Globe.**

Very handsome variety; medium size; matures early and keeps well; skin deep red; flesh fine grain; mild; good keeper.

**White Winter Multiplier.**

A decided acquisition for an early onion. We feel confident, in offering this to our trade, that it is what our gardener friends have been looking for in the shape of a bunch onion. Sow the seed in the latter part of the spring; keep cultivated and weeded during the summer, and in the fall cover lightly with litter. As soon as the snow is off the ground, rake off the litter and the dead tops, scratching the ground gently, and the onions will soon show themselves; they will be ready for pulling about the time that ordinary sets are being planted. They do not make much bottom, as they are distinctively a bunch onion. Very mild and delicate flavored. This onion can be forced under glass.

**ONION SETS.**

Yellow . . . . .	} Market Price.
White . . . . .	

**PARSLEY.** Fr. *Persil*; Ger. *Petersilie*.

1 oz. for 150 feet of drill.

Sow in rich soil in drills one foot apart, covering lightly. Thin to four inches apart when plants are two inches high.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Double Curled . . . . .	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
Fern Leaved . . . . .	05	10	25	75
Moss Curled . . . . .	05	10	25	75

**PARSNIP.** Fr. *Panaïs* ; Ger. *Pastinake*.

1 oz. for 150 feet of drill ; 4 to 6 lbs. per acre.

Sow in rich and very deep soil in drills eighteen inches apart ; thin plants to four inches in the rows. To keep them well in the ground in the winter, cover the tops with a few inches of earth.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Large Sugar, or Hollow Crown . . . . .	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
Large Smooth White . . . . .	05	10	20	50
Guernsey . . . . .	05	10	20	50

**Large Sugar or Hollow Crown.**

The best variety in cultivation for general use. Roots intermediate in length, white, smooth, sugary ; excellent flavor ; easily harvested.

**Large Smooth White.**

Smooth, long white roots, excellent for stock or table use, being tender, nutritious and well flavored.

**Guernsey.**

An imported strain, which has given general satisfaction. Roots do not grow as long as Hollow Crown, but are of greater diameter and more easily gathered ; excellent quality.












**PEAS.** Fr. *Pois* ; Ger. *Erbse*.

1 qt. for 125 feet of drill ; 1 to 2 bus. per acre in drills ; 2 to 3 bus. per acre broadcast.

**ALL MY PEAS ARE NORTHERN GROWN.**

**Extra Early Dwarf Varieties.**

Varieties marked \* are wrinkled.

	¼ pt.	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.	Bu.
Earliest of All . . . . .	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$1 00		\$4 00
True Alaska . . . . .	05	10	20	1 00		4 00
Philadelphia Extra Early . . . . .	05	10	20	1 00		4 00
New Lightning . . . . .	05	10	20	1 00		4 00
First and Best . . . . .	05	10	20	1 00		4 00
Improved Dan'l O'Rourke . . . . .	05	10	20	1 00		4 00
*Early Premium Gem . . . . .	05	10	20	1 00		4 00
*Bliss' American Wonder . . . . .	05	10	20	1 00		4 00
*McLean's Little Gem . . . . .	05	10	20	1 00		4 00
McLean's Blue Peter . . . . .	05	10	20	1 25		4 00
*Nott's Excelsior (New) . . . . .	05	10	20	1 25		4 00

**Earliest of All.** Height 2½ feet.

Resembles the Alaska in manner of growth, but is more inclined to sport.  
Seed similar to Alaska.

**True Alaska.** Height 2½ feet.

The best extra early, smooth pea. Pods dark green. Seed round, blue and slightly pitted. Good bearer. Very desirable for market gardeners.

**Philadelphia Extra Early.** Height 2½ feet.

A standard extra early variety in Philadelphia markets, and also grown extensively in the South for an early pea.  
Seed round, smooth and light cream-colored.

**New Lightning.** Height 3 feet.

Earlier than the Daniel O'Rourke. Good yielder. Seed smooth, light cream-colored.

**First and Best.** Height from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet.

A fine improved strain of early Kent and Daniel O'Rourke. A very profitable extra early variety, as it matures evenly and the peas can be gathered at about one picking.

Vines vigorous and hardy, unbranched, bearing from three to seven straight, well-filled pods. Seed medium-sized. Light cream colored.

**Improved Daniel O'Rourke.** Height 3 feet.

Very early; an old favorite with the market gardeners. Good cropper. Seed medium-sized, light cream color and slightly pitted.

**\*Early Premium Gem.** Height 14 inches.

Uniform habit about a week later than the American Wonder. Pods are medium length, straight, packed with six to nine peas of fine quality, and grow snugly on both sides of the stalks, beginning near the ground. Peas are good size, flattened on sides, green and wrinkled.

**\*Bliss' American Wonder.** Height 10 to 15 inches.

Habit dwarf, robust, very early. Pods of fair size, well filled, containing from five to seven fine-flavored peas. A good variety for kitchen gardens.

Peas medium sized, pale green, wrinkled and flattened.

**\*McLean's Little Gem.** Height 10 to 15 inches.

Very early, stocky grower. Matures in fifty-four days. Pods straight and well filled. Considering the size of the vines, it is a good yielder and an old favorite. Peas medium green in color, very wrinkled, fine flavor.

**McLean's Blue Peter.** Height 10 to 12 inches.

Hardy, uniform, robust and fairly productive. Pods broad, flattened, borne at the top of the vines. Peas slightly flattened, dented and of good quality.

**\*Nott's Excelsior.** (New.) Height 18 inches.

A cross between American Wonder and Premium Gem. Being more uniform in production and earlier than either of the parent stocks, it is much more desirable, as the peas have the same tender quality and delicate flavor, while the pods are larger and literally packed, containing from seven to nine delicious peas.

Seed green, wrinkled and very square at the ends.

### Second Early Varieties.

	$\frac{1}{2}$ pt.	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.	Bu.
*Heroine. . . . .	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$1 00	\$3 00	\$4 00
*Juno . . . . .	05	10	20	1 00	3 00	4 00
*Horsford's Market Garden. . . . .	05	10	20	1 00	3 00	4 00
*Carter's Improved Stratagem. . . . .	05	10	20	1 25	3 50	4 00
*McLean's Advancer. . . . .	05	10	20	1 00	3 00	4 00
*Pride of the Market (Selected). . . . .	05	10	20	1 25	3 75	4 00
*Bliss' Everbearing . . . . .	05	10	20	1 00	3 00	4 00
*Shropshire Hero (New). . . . .	05	10	20	1 00	3 00	4 00

**\*Heroine.** Height 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet.

Very fine habit of growth, luxuriant foliage. Pods long, slightly curved and well filled with large, fine-flavored peas.

Seed green and very much wrinkled.

**\*Juno.** Height 2 feet.

Robust, vigorous vine. Pods straight, medium size, frequently growing in pairs and filled with large, deep green peas of excellent flavor. Seed dark green and wrinkled.

**\*Horsford's Market Garden.** Height 2 feet.

Hardy, uniform in habit of growth and about ten days later than the Premium Gem. Pods produced in pairs in great profusion, but not as well filled as Premium Gem or Advancer. Used extensively by canners to succeed the Advancer. Seed green and very much wrinkled.

**\*Carter's Improved Stratagem.** Height 2 feet.

Habit vigorous, very stocky, and vines often branch just under the soil. Heavy bearer, often twenty pods to the vine. Leaves very broad and light green. Pods large and well filled. Seed green, fair size and wrinkled.

**\*McLean's Advancer.** Height 2 feet.

Vigorous grower. Pods well filled, and growing near top of vine are easily gathered. Popular with canners. Seed green, very much wrinkled. One week later than Premium Gem.

**\*Pride of the Market.** Height 2 feet.

Resembles Stratagem very closely in habit of growth and general appearance, but is darker green and peas are not as good quality. Inclined to sport. Seed green, dented.

**\*Bliss' Everbearing.** Height 2 feet.

Vigorous and branching, rather late. Pods large and well filled with immense, luscious peas. A good continuous bearer. Seed light green, wrinkled, flattened.

**\*Shropshire Hero.** (New). Height 2½ feet.

An improvement on Yorkshire Hero, being a little earlier and heavier yielder. Pods are large, handsome and well filled with fine flavored peas. A valuable pea. Seed green, very much wrinkled.

**Late Varieties for General Crop.**

	½ pt.	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.	Bu.
*Champion of England . . . . .	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$1 00	\$4 00	\$4 00
*Carter's Telephone (Selected) . . . . .	05	10	20	1 25	4 00	4 00
*Yorkshire Hero. . . . .	05	10	20	1 00	4 00	4 00
*Dwarf Champion. . . . .	05	10	20	1 00	4 00	4 00
Large White Marrowfat . . . . .	} Market Price.					
Black Eye Marrowfat . . . . .						
Canada Field . . . . .						

**\*Champion of England.** Height 4 to 5 feet.

One of the richest, best flavored and most productive peas known. A standard late variety for market gardeners and private use. Seed whitish green, medium sized and much wrinkled.

**\*Carter's Telephone.** Height 3½ feet.

Vines and leaves large and coarse. Pods light green, nearly straight, growing singly and well filled with large, tender, sweet peas. The fine appearance and quality of this pea have made it a great favorite with market gardeners.

Some strains of this pea are badly mixed and of inferior quality but our stock is grown from carefully selected seed and will be found true to name. Seed light green and very much wrinkled.

**\*Yorkshire Hero.** Height 2½ feet.

Hardy, productive, upright in growth, broad, short pods, borne near the top of the stalk. Peas large and of good quality. Late. Seed large, green, wrinkled, flattened.

**\*Dwarf Champion.** Height 2 feet.

Very healthy and vigorous. Good variety to follow Advancer. Pods and peas large, quality excellent, sweet and rich. Seed medium-sized, green and wrinkled.

**PEPPER.** Fr. *Piment*; Ger. *Pfeffer*.

1 oz. for 1,500 plants.

Start in a cold frame or hot-bed. Transplant twice; the last time into rows eighteen inches apart, having the plants one foot apart in the rows.

Peppers require plenty of good, rich manure and a warm soil.

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Large Bell, or Bull Nose . . . . .	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 75
Sweet Mountain, or Mammoth . . . . .	05	20	50	1 75
Squash . . . . .	05	20	50	1 75
Long Red Cayenne . . . . .	05	20	50	1 75
Ruby King . . . . .	05	20	50	1 75

**Large Bell, or Bull Nose.**

Large and very early; flavor mild and pleasant.

**Sweet Mountain, or Mammoth.**

Strong grower, very productive and of excellent quality. When young, fruit is of deep green color, without any shade of purple. Ripe peppers are a beautiful red; flesh thick, sweet and mild.

**Squash.**

Fruit large, round; flesh thick and mild flavored.

**Long Red Cayenne.**

Fruit three to four inches long, conical in form; bright red and very productive.

**Ruby King.**

Fruit large, five inches long, bright ruby red; flavor very mild and pleasant.

**PUMPKIN.** Fr. *Courge*; Ger. *Kürbis*.

1 oz. for 40 hills; 4 to 5 lbs. per acre.

Cultivation same as for Squash.

Connecticut Field. . . . .	10c. qt.	\$3.00 per bu.
Sugar . . . . .	5c. pkt. 10c. oz. 20c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c. lb.	

**Connecticut Field.**

The best for planting with Corn for stock purposes.

**Sugar.**

The genuine Yankee Pie Pumpkin. Fine grained, grows to about five pounds and yields enormously. Very sweet and rich.

**RADISH.** Fr. *Radis*; Ger. *Rettig*.

1 oz. for 100 feet of drill; 8 to 10 lbs. per acre.

For early use, sow in spring, as soon as the ground can be worked, in drills six to ten inches apart, covering half an inch deep.

If grown on a rich, light soil, the roots will mature more rapidly and be more suc-

culent than if they grow slowly. Frequent watering in dry weather will aid them very much.

### All Best French Seed.

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
<b>Turnip Shaped</b> —Rosy Gem . . . . .	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 60
Vick's Scarlet Globe . . . . .	05	10	20	50
Early Deep Scarlet Turnip. . . . .	05	10	20	50
Large White Summer Turnip. . . . .	05	10	20	50
Yellow Summer Turnip. . . . .	05	10	20	50
Golden Ball. . . . .	05	10	20	50
Early Scarlet, White Tipped . . . . .	05	10	20	50
<b>Olive Shaped</b> —French Breakfast. . . . .	05	10	20	50
<b>Long</b> —New Chartier. . . . .	05	10	20	50
Wood's Early Frame . . . . .	05	10	20	50
White Vienna. . . . .	05	10	25	60
Scarlet Short Top . . . . .	05	10	20	50
White Strasburg. . . . .	05	10	25	60
<b>Winter Varieties</b> —Rose China . . . . .	05	10	25	60
White Chinese. . . . .	05	10	25	60
Long Black Spanish. . . . .	05	10	20	50
Round Black Spanish. . . . .	05	10	20	50

#### Rosy Gem.

One of the earliest, perfectly round; color rich deep scarlet at top, white at bottom; very tender and crisp.

#### Vick's Scarlet Globe.

Oval, rich scarlet, small top; flesh crisp, tender, juicy and mild. One of the very best for forcing.

#### Early Deep Scarlet Turnip.

Small, round, turnip shaped, red; small top, quick grower, very early, rich color, crisp and tender.

#### Large White Summer Turnip.

Favorite with market gardeners. Round, smooth, pure white, crisp and tender.

#### Yellow Summer Turnip.

Grows to a large size and withstands the heat and drought of summer.

#### Golden Ball.

Spherical root, small neck, color rich golden yellow, fine flavor.

#### Early Scarlet, White Tipped.

Very desirable for forcing and outdoor planting. Tops and roots small; bright scarlet above and clear white below; flesh mild and crisp.

#### French Breakfast.

Splendid variety for table. Medium size, olive shape; bright scarlet, with white root; small top; rapid grower; very crisp and tender.

#### New Chartier.

Crimson at top, pink at the middle, bottom white; very crisp and tender; mild, pleasant flavor. Grows to a good size.

#### Wood's Early Frame.

Shape and color similar to Long Scarlet; fully ten days earlier; top small, desirable for forcing.

#### White Vienna.

One of the finest of long white Radishes; snow-white, brittle and crisp; beautiful shape and rapid growth.

**Scarlet Short Top.**

Standard long variety for market and house gardens. Long, grow partly above ground; straight, smooth, rich scarlet color; very crisp and quick grower.

**White Strasburg.**

Large, white, showy, half-long variety; matures quickly.

**Rose China.**

Excellent winter sort, nearly cylindrical in shape. Skin rose-colored; flesh white, very pungent.

**White Chinese.**

A mammoth white variety; grows about one foot long and two or three inches through, tapering from shoulder to tip. Flesh crisp and tender; good keeper.

**Long Black Spanish.**

Large; skin black; flesh firm and white; good sort.

**Round Black Spanish.**

Round and firm; flesh white and fine-flavored, but strong; excellent keeper.

**RHUBARB.** Fr. *Rhubarbe*; Ger. *Rhubarber*.

1 oz. for 100 feet of drill.

Sow the seeds in drills eight inches apart and cover half 'an inch deep. Thin the plants to a foot apart. When the plants are a year old, transplant into permanent beds, which should first be prepared by trenching about eighteen inches deep, filling again with an equal quantity of manure and soil. Set the plants five feet apart each way. Manure well every fall.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Large Victoria . . . . .	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00

**SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster.** Fr. *Salsifis*; Ger. *Haferwurz*.

1 oz. for 50 feet of drill; 8 to 10 lbs. for an acre.

Cultivate in the same manner as Parsnips.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Mammoth Sandwich Island . . . . .	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00

**Mammoth Sandwich Island.**

Very large, double the size of the old variety; roots of superior quality and delicate flavor.

**SPINACH.** Fr. *Epinard*; Ger. *Spinat*.

1 oz. for 100 feet of drill; 10 to 12 lbs. for an acre.

Does best in rich soil. Sow from April to August in drills one foot apart. For spring use, sow in September and protect in winter with a litter.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Long Standing Thick Leaved . . . . .	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 40
Giant Thick Leaved . . . . .	05	10	20	40
Prickly . . . . .	05	10	20	40
Bloomsdale Savoy Leaved . . . . .	05	10	20	40

**Long Standing Thick Leaved.**

Fine market sort. Leaves large and thick, and somewhat crumpled. Not liable to run to seed.

**Giant Thick Leaved.**

The best sort for market gardeners, produces a very large, thick leaf and stands a long time before running to seed.

**Prickly.**

Exceedingly hardy and productive, adapted to fall sowing.

**Bloomsdale Savoy Leaved.**

Valuable variety with much wrinkled leaves; very hardy and prolific.

**SQUASH.** Fr. *Courge*; Ger. *Garten Kürbis*.

1 oz. will plant from 25 to 50 hills; 3 to 6 lbs. per acre.

Cultivation same as for Cucumber.

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Giant Summer Crookneck. . . . .	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 45
Early Yellow Bush Scalloped . . . . .	05	10	20	45
Golden Summer Crookneck . . . . .	05	10	20	45
Summer Straightneck . . . . .	05	10	20	45
Boston Marrow . . . . .	05	10	20	45
Improved Hubbard . . . . .	05	10	20	45
Improved Marblehead . . . . .	05	10	20	45
American Turban . . . . .	05	10	20	45
Prolific Orange Marrow . . . . .	05	10	20	45
Dunlap's Prolific Marrow . . . . .	05	10	20	45

**Giant Summer Crookneck.**

Bright yellow, larger than the ordinary Summer Crookneck, more warty and several days earlier; bears all summer.

**Early Yellow Bush Scalloped.**

Early, pale yellow, very handsome and uniform.

**Golden Summer Crookneck.**

Long in shape, bright yellow in color, fine quality. The old-fashioned kind.

**Summer Straightneck.**

A fine early squash for market gardeners and shippers; its shape makes it easier to pack and less liable to break than the crookneck variety. Color bright yellow and quality excellent.

**Boston Marrow.**

Oval in form, thin skin, orange in color. Flesh sweet and fine grained; good keeper.

**Improved Hubbard.**

One of the best table sorts, a general favorite. Flesh bright orange yellow; very dry, sweet, rich flavored. Keeps perfectly through the winter.

**Improved Marblehead.**

Shell very hard; flesh of a lighter color than the Hubbard, very sweet, dry and of delicious flavor.

**American Turban.**

Excellent late table variety; flesh orange yellow, thick, fine grained, sugary and fine flavored.

**Prolific Orange Marrow.**

Early, productive; brilliant, orange red; good cooker and keeper.

**Dunlap's Prolific Marrow.**

Earliest of the Marrow Squashes; grows to weigh from seven to twenty pounds; color bright orange; quality excellent.



**TOMATO.** Fr. *Tomate*; Ger. *Leibsapfel*.

1 oz. for 1,500 plants;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. per acre.

Sow the first week in March in hot-beds or in boxes in the house. Transplant twice; the last time into the open ground, setting the plants three feet apart each way. For early varieties, set in rich, sandy soil; later ones will do well in heavier soils, but both kinds require plenty of manure.

#### Selected Long Island Grown Seed.

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Volunteer . . . . .	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 70	\$2 00
New Beauty . . . . .	05	20	70	2 00
Livingston's Favorite . . . . .	05	20	70	2 00
Livingston's Perfection . . . . .	05	20	70	2 00
Early Acme . . . . .	05	20	70	2 00
New Stone . . . . .	05	20	70	2 00
Dwarf Champion . . . . .	05	20	70	2 00
Early Ruby . . . . .	05	20	70	2 00
Fordhook First . . . . .	05	20	70	2 00

#### Volunteer.

Bright red, smooth and handsome; a cross between the Canada Victor, Trophy and Perfection.

#### New Beauty.

Glowing crimson color, with slight tinge of purple; perfectly round; thick skin; solid flesh; few seeds, and not inclined to rot.

#### Livingston's Favorite.

Smoother than Paragon, darker red than Perfection, larger than either. Ripens evenly and early, free from cracks, and not apt to rot at the blossom end; very prolific, good flavor, few seeds, flesh solid, bears shipping long distances.

#### Livingston's Perfection.

An improvement on the Acme, having a red skin; somewhat larger, fully as early and has more solid flesh and fewer seeds and produces more and larger fruit at the close of the season. Smooth and of a handsome blood-red color.

#### Early Acme.

The earliest first-class Tomato. Plants are of strong and vigorous growth, very productive; fruit of medium size, perfect form, round, slightly depressed at the ends and very smooth; fruit glossy red, with a purplish tinge; ripens all over and through at the same time.

#### New Stone.

Solidity and carrying qualities remarkable. Color red; perfectly smooth, excellent quality.

#### Dwarf Champion.

Dwarf; compact and upright habit; fruit resembles Acme in form and color; matures evenly; early and very productive; foliage very dark green in color.

#### Early Ruby.

Fruit though not as large and smooth as the Perfection, ripens earlier. Open habit of plant admits the sun, which ripens the fruit evenly.

#### Fordhook First.

Perfectly smooth, solid, of fine appearance; extremely early, first-class quality.

**TURNIP.** Fr. *Navet*; Ger. *Rübe*.

1 oz. for 150 feet of drill; 1 to 4 lbs. per acre.

For early use, sow the small sorts early in the spring in drills fourteen inches apart; Ruta Bagas, thirty inches. Cover lightly. Sow if possible in new soil and enrich it with ashes and phosphates.

Avoid stable manure, as it causes scab and roughness.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Pomeranian Large White Globe . . . . .	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 45
Yellow Globe. . . . .	05	10	20	45
Extra Early Milan Strap Leaved . . . . .	05	10	30	70
Red or Purple Top Strap Leaved . . . . .	05	10	20	45
White Top Strap Leaved. . . . .	05	10	20	45
White Egg. . . . .	05	10	20	45
Improved Golden Ball. . . . .	05	10	20	45
White Globe. . . . .	05	10	20	45
Red Top White Globe . . . . .	05	10	20	45
Early Snowball. . . . .	05	10	20	45
White Cow Horn. . . . .	05	10	20	45

**RUTA BAGA, or SWEDISH VARIETIES.**

Improved American Purple Top . . . . .	05	10	20	45
White Swede, or Russian . . . . .	05	10	20	45
Skirving's Purple Top . . . . .	05	10	20	45
Imperial Hardy Swede . . . . .	05	10	20	45

**Pomeranian Large White Globe.**

A rough-leaved sort, valuable both for stock feeding and table use.

**Yellow Globe.**

Grows to a large size; flesh yellow, firm and fine grained.

**Extra Early Milan Strap Leaved.**

Earliest in cultivation; very flat, medium size, smooth, bright purple top; leaves  
 \* few, short, light colored; grow very compact, with small top.

**Red or Purple Top Strap Leaved.**

Quick grower; flesh fine grained and sweet flavored; red top of bulb extends down to soil.

**White Top Strap Leaved.**

Popular market variety, early; clear white skin; flesh juicy, mild and of excellent flavor.

**White Egg.**

Of very rapid growth; egg-shaped, with thin, white skin. Very solid, firm, fine grained, sweet and mild.

**Improved Golden Ball.**

Rich, sweet, pure flesh; quick grower and good keeper.

**White Globe.**

Perfect globe shape, with smooth, white skin; flesh pure white, firm and crisp; leaves long, erect and of a clear green.

**Red Top White Globe.**

One of the best early varieties grown, and very popular. Large size, rapid grower; globe-shaped root, with red top; fine quality, keeps well, excellent for early or winter market.

**Early Snowball.**

Small, solid, sweet and crisp; one of the best for table use.

**White Cow Horn.**

Pure white, except at top; long roots, which grow half above the ground.

**Improved American Purple Top.**

A yellow fleshed purple top variety grown for stock or table.

**White Swede or Russian.**

Flesh hard, white and firm, very tender and fine grained; best for winter table use.

**Skirving's Purple Top.**

A heavy cropper; one of the best for field culture.

**Imperial Hardy Swede.**

Purple topped; large sized; single top root and small, fine top.

**HERBS.**

	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Sage (Best English) . . . . .	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$1 50
Summer Savory . . . . .	05	10	. .
Thyme . . . . .	05	15	. .
Dill . . . . .	05	10	. .

**SUNFLOWER.**

Mammoth Russian . . . . .	05	. .	10
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# FLOWER SEEDS

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## INTRODUCTION

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In compiling the following list of Flower Seeds we have carefully subjected each variety of seed to three considerations:

*First*—Is the variety worthy of cultivation?

*Secondly*—Can the variety be easily raised from seed by one inexperienced in floriculture?

*Thirdly*—In its cultivation is the variety well adapted to common soil and the ordinary conditions of this temperature?

Our customers will, we hope, appreciate the value of this list, as we have carefully excluded all unworthy varieties which, if placed in attractive packets, might easily be sold to a person inexperienced in the cultivation of plants from seeds.

The purity and germination of our seeds are ascertained by tests, which are made in soil similar to those recommended in the instructions accompanying the descriptions of the respective variety of flowers. The results of all such tests are carefully recorded, furnishing us with accurate knowledge in regard to the germinating quality of our seeds.

# NEW THINGS FOR 1899.

## ASPARAGUS.

### Columbian Mammoth White.

This valuable variety was discovered on Long Island a few years ago, where it brings a fancy price from both market and canners, as owing to its very large white stalks it sells at a figure very much above the other varieties.

Pkt., \$0 05      Oz., \$0 20      Lb., \$0 60

## BEANS.

### Rust Proof Golden Wax.

(See back of cover.)

A valuable variety for gardeners' use, as it is free from rust, hardier and much more productive than the ordinary Golden Wax, while the pods are longer, thicker and straighter. It matures with Wardwell's Kidney Wax.

Pkt., \$0 05      Qt., \$0 20      Pk., \$1 25      Bu., \$5 00

## BEEF.

### Trojan Blood.

This is by far the finest beet in cultivation, and, in offering it to our trade, we are confident that it meets the demand for a first-class table beet. The tops are small, permitting close planting, and the root is almost a globe shape and perfectly smooth; flesh bright red, zoned with pink, very tender and sweet; tap root small. We distributed several samples of this beet among our leading customers last season, and all are unanimous in pronouncing it the finest beet in the market. We feel confident that our gardeners especially will find this a profitable addition to their lines.

Pkt., \$0 05      Oz., \$0 10       $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$0 20      Lb., \$0 60

## CABBAGE.

### Gordinier's Improved Winter Dutch.

We have at last secured the acme in a winter cabbage for private or market use. Our Winter Dutch which we sold heretofore filled all the requirements but one—it was a little small for the average trade, and while it was, notwithstanding this defect, a first-class cabbage, we believed that a larger type of the same variety would make it the perfect type for both the marketman and private grower. The Improved Winter Dutch has all of the popular characteristics of the old, but it forms much larger heads, often reaching a weight of twenty pounds. Our stock of this variety is somewhat limited, and orders will be filled in turn as long as it lasts.

Pkt., \$0 05      Oz., \$0 30       $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$1 00      Lb., \$3 00

# CELERY.

## Giant Pascal.

One of the best for fall and winter use. It is a selection from the Golden Self-Blanching, and adds to the general good qualities of its parent, superior keeping qualities. The stalks are very large, solid, crisp and of a rich nutty flavor, free from any trace of bitterness. It blanches very easily and quickly, and retains its freshness a long time after being marketed. The heart is golden yellow, very attractive.

Pkt., \$0 05      Oz., \$0 25      ¼ lb., \$0 50      Lb., \$2 00

## New Pink Plume.

The stalks of this magnificent new celery are of a clear, creamy white, shaded with a beautiful delicate pink. In flavor, it is sweeter than any other all-red celery, having a stronger "celery" flavor, and is preferred by celery lovers wherever known. The foliage is white, like the White Plume, and the plants bleach naturally. It has the long-keeping qualities for which red celeries are noticeable, and the faint tint of pink makes it wonderfully attractive for table use. It has no tendency to rust, and, owing to its white tops, matures and blanches as early as White Plume.

Pkt., \$0 05      Oz., \$0 30      ¼ lb., \$0 85      Lb., \$3 00

## "Kalamazoo," or Solid Ivory.

The fine celery sent out under the name "Kalamazoo" has enjoyed a wide and extended popularity, and has proven to be one of the most solid, compact, strong-growing and easily bleached market varieties. We are selling it as a thoroughly reliable sort, both for family and market use; keeps well through the winter.

Pkt., \$0 05      Oz., \$0 25      ¼ lb., \$0 50      Lb., \$2 00

# CORN.

## Mammoth White Cory.

The largest and best extra early sweet corn. The stalks are no larger than those of the Cory and mature their ears fully as early, but the ears are twelve instead of eight-rowed, very much larger and quite free from the open space between the rows which is such an objectionable feature of the old Cory. The grain is very white, the quality is good and the size and beauty of the ears give this variety ready sale even if the market is glutted with other sorts.

Pkt., \$0 05      Qt., \$0 20      Pk., \$1 00      Bu., \$3 00

## Hartmann's Evergreen.

The finest type of Evergreen Sweet Corn grown. This variety was developed by Mr. Hartmann, one of the leading market gardeners in this vicinity, and purchased of him by us, and we can guarantee its purity. Hartmann's Evergreen is from ten days to two weeks earlier than the Stowell's, grows about the same height, but is much more productive and produces a larger ear, twelve to fourteen rowed, with very deep kernels and small cob, while its sweetness is unsurpassed.

Pkt., \$0 05      Qt., \$0 20      Pk., \$1 00      Bu., \$3 00      Per ear, \$0 05      Per doz. ears, \$0 50

## TESTED SEEDS.

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### CUCUMBER.

#### Livingston's Evergreen.

None better for pickles; admitted to be the best pickle sort offered, possessing every qualification required in a perfect Pickle Cucumber. It is very hardy and withstands drouth, and bears very profusely until frost. One grower says it bears four to one compared with the standard sorts. It is a very strong grower, extra early, and bears firm, crisp fruits, which are excellent for slicing. When ripe, it is yellow—not white, as some have mistaken it.

Pkt., \$0 05	Oz., \$0 10	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$0 20	Lb., \$0 60
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### MUSK MELON.

#### Rocky Ford.

A selection from the Golden Netted Gem, by far the most valuable musk melon in the market to-day. It is oval in form; skin, a greenish yellow; netting, close, light-colored and very prominent; flesh, orange tinged with green, very sweet and juicy and ripens to the rind. Seed cavity is very small. We can confidently recommend this variety to our customers for both private and market gardens.

Pkt., \$0 05	Oz., \$0 20	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$0 50	Lb., \$1 50
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### PEAS.

#### Gradus.

This is undoubtedly the most up-to-date achievement in early peas. The pods of Gradus are of about the same size as the well-known Telephone, with very large wrinkled peas, of a beautiful dark green color, the variety being only  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet in height; fine in quality and of excellent flavor. Gradus is the most distinct early pea yet introduced, and for show purposes it stands unrivalled.

Pkt., \$0 05	Qt., \$0 40	Pk., \$3 00	Bu., \$10 00
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#### The Queen.

This is one of the few really fine peas that resists the long droughts and stands well under the scorching rays of the sun, and it is not subject to mildew. It is a green, wrinkled, main-crop variety, growing to about 2 or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet in height. The pods are very large, slightly curved, produced mostly in pairs, and all over the vine from top to bottom.

Pkt., \$0 05	Qt., \$0 40	Pk., \$2.50	Bu., \$6 00
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#### Juno.

This pea differs from the Heroine in that it has a more robust vine, and has stout, straight pods, usually borne in pairs. The pods are very thick, broad-backed all the way up, and filled from the stem to the tip with delicious dark green peas of immense size. Its height is 2 feet, and its season from medium early to main crop.

Pkt., \$0 05	Qt., \$0 20	Pk., \$1 50	Bu., \$4 00
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**Surprise (Gregory's).**

Introduced in 1898. One of the finest early wrinkled peas in the market. A cross between Laxton's Earliest of All and American Wonder. Grows from 20 to 24 inches high. Bears an abundance of well-filled pods. We can recommend this variety to our customers as a first-class pea in every respect.

Pkt., \$0 05      Qt., \$0 30      Pk., \$2 00      Bu., \$8 00

**Duke of York.**

Vines grow about 4 feet. Pods large, straight, thick and very dark green; peas green and, when ripe, much wrinkled. It ripens with the Telephone. On account of the pods coming nearly all at one time, it is particularly well adapted to market gardeners' use.

Pkt., \$0 05      Qt., \$0 20      Pk., \$1 25      Bu., \$3 50

**SQUASH.**

**Warted Hubbard.**

This form of the Hubbard is a great favorite with many marketmen, as it is very striking in appearance; and having been selected for years from exceptionally large specimens, it crops heavily. The warty knobs draw general attention, and it will generally sell in the market better than those having smooth shells. We do not think it is of better quality than the smooth-shelled sort, and the greater hardness of the shell is more apparent than real. The large size to which it has been developed has been accomplished, we think, with some sacrifice in purity, for we find that in the course of years it is necessary to cross the warty variety on the smooth Hubbard to retain the shell.

Pkt., \$0 05      Oz., \$0 10       $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$0 35      Lb., \$1 25

**TOMATO.**

**New Imperial.**

(See back of cover.)

This new tomato is one of the earliest, smoothest and most productive sorts. The fruit is large, smooth and solid. It not only produces very early fruits, but it will hold out through the season until late in the fall. It is also a splendid keeper. In color, it is between the Dwarf Champion and the Beauty. Gardeners should plant this, as it is undoubtedly one of the best early tomatoes.

Pkt., \$0 05      Oz., \$0 25       $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$0 70      Lb., \$2 50

**Advance.**

A cross between Alpha and Perfection, it surpasses the former in early ripening qualities, and equals the latter in beautiful form and productiveness. It is an excellent shipper, being exempt from rot and cracking, ripens all over at once, and is a wonderfully smooth tomato—none smoother.

Pkt., \$0 05      Oz., \$0 25       $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$0 70      Lb., \$2 50



## FRAGRANT FLOWERS

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Carnation, Heliotrope, Four-O'clock, Pansy, Sweet Peas, Pink, Sweet William, Ten Weeks Stock, Verbena, Nasturtium, Alyssum (*maritimum*), Candytuft (*odorata*), Mignonette (*odorata*).

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## FOR CONSTANT AND BRILLIANT BLOOM

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Eschscholtzia, Nasturtium, Petunia, Phlox Drummondii, Portulaca, Sweet Peas, Verbena, Double Zinnia, Alyssum.

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## PLANTS SUITABLE FOR BORDERS

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Heliotrope, Forget-me-not, Pansies, dwarf varieties of Phlox Drummondii, Pinks, Ageratum, Alyssum, Candytuft, Lobelia, Mignonette, Marigold, Antirrhinum, Bellis.

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## LIST OF FLOWERS SUITABLE FOR HANGING BASKETS

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Ageratum Mexicanum, Alyssum *maritimum*, Convolvulus minor, dwarf Nasturtiums, Eschscholtzia *tenuifolia*, Lobelia *Erinus*, Pansy, varieties (finest), Petunia, Portulaca, double, Verbena (finest), Mignonette, Candytuft, Mimulus.

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## LIST OF FLOWERS SUITABLE FOR BOUQUETS

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Abronia *umbellata*, Ageratum Mexicanum, Alyssum *maritimum*, Aquilegia, Aster, Balsams, Camelia-flowered, Chrysanthemum, Cosmos, Dianthus, Digitalis, Gypsophila *paniculata*, Heliotropium *grandiflorum*, Lobelia *Erinus*, Phlox Drummondii, Stocks, Ten-Weeks, Verbena, finest assorted, Zinnia, all the double varieties, Mignonette, Candytuft, Brachycome, Carnation, Hollyhock.

Below will be found a list of a few plants that are known under two or more names. As far as possible we have first given the technical name and in the opposite column the common or popular name:

**Abutilon** . . . . . Flowering Maple  
**Aconitum Napellus** . . . . . Monk's Hood  
**Acroclinium** . . . . . Everlasting  
**Adlumia cirrhosa** . . . . . { Allegheny Vine  
   Wood Fringe  
   Mountain Fringe  
**Adonis** . . . . . { Flos Adonis  
   Pheasant's Eye  
**Agrostemma Coeli-Rosa** . . . . . Rose of Heaven  
**Amaranthus caudatus** . . . . . Love-Lies-Bleeding  
**Amaranthus cruentus** . . . . . Prince's Feather  
**Amaranthus tricolor** . . . . . Joseph's Coat  
**Ampelopsis** . . . . . { American Ivy  
   American Woodbine  
   Virginia Creeper  
**Ampelopsis veitchii** . . . . . { Boston Ivy  
   Japanese Ivy  
**Anemone coronaria** . . . . . Wind Flower  
**Antirrhinum** . . . . . Snapdragon  
**Aquilegia vulgaris** . . . . . Columbine  
**Argemone** . . . . . Mexican Poppy  
**Aristolochia Siphon** . . . . . Dutchman's Pipe  
**Balsam** . . . . . { Lady Slipper  
   Touch-Me-Not  
**Bartonia aurea** . . . . . Golden Bartonia  
**Bellis perennis** . . . . . Double Daisy  
**Brachycome iberidifolia** . . . . . Swan River Daisy  
**Cacalia** . . . . . { Tassel Flower  
   Paint Brush  
**Calendula officinalis** . . . . . Double Pot Marigold  
**Calendula pluvialis** . . . . . White Cape Marigold  
 (See **Tagetes**.)  
**Calliopsis** . . . . . **Coreopsis**  
**Campanula Medium** . . . . . Canterbury Bells  
**Campanula Speculum** . . . . . Venus' Looking Glass  
**Cannabis gigantea** . . . . . Giant Hemp  
**Cardiospermum Halicacabum** . . . . . Balloon Vine  
**Celosia cristata** . . . . . Cockscomb  
**Centaurea Cyanus** . . . . . { Corn Flower  
   Bachelor's Button  
   Blue Bottle  
**Centaurea moschata** . . . . . Sweet Sultan  
**Centrosema grandiflora** . . . . . Butterfly Pea  
**Cerastium tomentosum** . . . . . Jerusalem Star  
**Clematis flammula** . . . . . Sweet Virgin's Bower  
**Clematis vitalba** . . . . . Traveler's Joy  
**Convolvulus major** . . . . . Tall Morning-Glory  
**Convolvulus minor** . . . . . Dwarf Morning-Glory  
 (See **Ipomoea setosa**.)  
**Coreopsis** . . . . . **Calliopsis**  
**Crepis** . . . . . Hawkweed  
**Cucumis** . . . . . Gourd  
**Cucurbita** . . . . . Gourd

**Datura** . . . . . Cornucopia . . . . . Horn of Plenty  
**Delphinium** . . . . . Larkspur  
**Dianthus Chinensis** . . . . . { Chinese Pink  
   Indian Pink  
**Dianthus barbatus** . . . . . Sweet William  
**Dianthus caryophyllus** . . . . . Carnation  
**Dianthus plumarius** . . . . . Garden Pink  
**Dictamnus** . . . . . Gas Plant  
**Digitalis** . . . . . Foxglove  
**Erythrina crista galli** . . . . . Coral Plant  
**Eschscholtzia Californica** . . . . . California Poppy  
**Glaucium luteum** . . . . . Horned Poppy  
**Gomphrena globosa** . . . . . Globe Amaranth  
**Hedysarum coronarium** . . . . . Honeysuckle, French  
**Helianthus** . . . . . Sunflower  
**Helleborus niger** . . . . . Christmas Rose  
**Hesperis** . . . . . Rocket  
**Humulus** . . . . . Hop  
**Iberis** . . . . . Candytuft  
**Ipomoea Mexicana grandiflora** . . . . . Moon-Flower  
**Ipomoea Quamoclit** . . . . . Cypress Vine  
**Ipomoea setosa** . . . . . Brazilian Morning-Glory  
**Lathyrus odoratus** . . . . . Sweet Peas  
**Leontopodium Alpinum** . . . . . Edelweiss  
**Linaria Cymbalaria** . . . . . Kenilworth Ivy  
**Linum** . . . . . Flax  
**Lunaria biennis** . . . . . Honesty  
**Marigold**.  
 (See also **Calendula**.)  
**Matricaria** . . . . . Feverfew  
**Mesembryanthemum crystallinum** . . . . . Ice Plant  
**Mimosa pudica** . . . . . Sensitive Plant  
**Mimulus moschatus** . . . . . Musk Plant  
**Mirabilis** . . . . . { Four O'Clock  
   Marvel of Peru  
**Momordica Balsamina** . . . . . Balsam-Apple  
**Momordica Charantia** . . . . . Balsam-Pear  
**Myosotis** . . . . . Forget-Me-Not  
**Nigella** . . . . . Love-in-a-Mist  
**Oenothera** . . . . . Evening Primrose  
**Reseda odorata** . . . . . Sweet Mignonette  
**Ricinus communis** . . . . . Castor-Oil Plant  
**Silene** . . . . . Catchfly  
**Scabiosa** . . . . . Mourning Bride  
**Stocks** . . . . . Gilliflower  
**Tagetes** (See **Calendula**) . . . . . Marigold  
**Thunbergia** . . . . . Black-Eyed-Susan  
**Tropaeolum Canariense** . . . . . Canary-Bird Flower

**ABRONIA.****Half-Hardy Annual.**

The ABRONIA is a handsome trailing plant with prostrate branches, which bear clusters of sweet-scented flowers very much like Verbenas in shape, but of smaller size. The plants, which do best in light sandy soil, are very effective for borders, beds or rock-work.

If the plants are wanted for use early in the season, the seed should be sown half an inch deep in shallow boxes of well-pulverized, light, rich soil; the boxes being placed near a light window where an even temperature is constantly maintained.

When the seedlings are sufficiently strong, and all danger from frost is over, they should be transplanted to their permanent place in the open ground.

The seedlings should be frequently watered; the water being distributed in a fine spray, so that the young plants may not be washed out of the soil.

The seed may also be sown in the open ground after all danger from frost is over. The young plants should be thinned out, that they may not retard one another's growth by being too crowded.

The seed will grow much surer and germinate quicker if the husk is removed when the seed is planted.

**Abronia grandiflora, Fine Mixed** . . . . . per packet, .05

**ACROCLINIUM.****EVERLASTING.****Half-Hardy Annual.**

The ACROCLINIUM is an exceedingly graceful plant, and one very effective for garden decoration, owing to the fact that it produces, in great profusion, beautiful pink or white flowers, which, in shape, very closely resemble the old-fashioned China Aster.

The flowers dry as "everlastings," and are very serviceable for winter bouquets. If "everlasting" flowers are desired, they should be gathered when the buds are just opening, and suspended in a dark, dry place, with the heads down, until fully dry.

If the plants are wanted for use early in the season, the seed should be sown half an inch deep in shallow boxes of light, rich soil; the boxes being placed near a light window where an even temperature is constantly maintained.

When the seedlings are sufficiently strong, and all danger from frost is over, they should be transplanted to their permanent place in the open ground.

After all danger from frost is over, the seed may be sown in the open ground where the plants are wanted to bloom. The young plants should be thinned out, that they may not retard one another's growth by being too crowded.

**Acroclinium, Fine Mixed** . . . . . per packet, .05

**ADONIS.****FLOS ADONIS.****PHEASANT'S EYE.****Hardy Annual.**

ADONIS, also known as "PHEASANT'S EYE," is an exceedingly beautiful and very showy plant of easy culture, growing rapidly in any partially shaded place. The

plant produces, in great profusion, brilliant scarlet flowers, which, contrasted with the delicate dark-green foliage of the plant itself, present a very striking appearance.

If plants are wanted for use early in the season, the seed should be sown in shallow boxes of light soil, and the boxes placed in a sunny position. When the seedlings are sufficiently strong, and all danger from frost is over, they should be transplanted to their permanent place in the open ground.

After all danger from frost is over, the seed may be sown in the open ground where the plants are wanted to bloom. The young plants should be thinned out, that they may not retard one another's growth by being too crowded.

**Adonis aestivalis, Finest Mixed . . . . .** per packet, .05

**AGERATUM.**

**Half-Hardy Annual.**

The AGERATUM is a valuable plant for large beds or borders, and very useful where cut flowers are in demand. It blooms continually and profusely all summer, and if removed to the house early in the fall the plant will continue to furnish an abundance of flowers which are very desirable for bouquets, owing to the variety of colors and the profusion in which they are produced. Indeed, for bouquet making, we have few better flowers than the AGERATUM.

If the plants are wanted for use early in the season, the seed should be sown a quarter of an inch deep in shallow boxes of well-pulverized, light soil; the boxes being placed in a sunny situation.

When the seedlings are sufficiently strong, and all danger from frost is over, they should be transplanted to their permanent place in the open ground.

After all danger from frost is over, the seed may be planted in the open ground where the plants are wanted to bloom. The young plants should be thinned out, that they may not retard one another's growth by being too crowded.

**Ageratum Mexicanum, Finest Mixed . . . . .** per packet, .05

**ALYSSUM.**

**Hardy Annual.**

The SWEET ALYSSUM is such a serviceable little plant that it is absolutely indispensable to every garden. The plants, being stocky and remarkably uniform in growth, are, therefore, peculiarly well adapted to borders and rock-work. It is, moreover, a valuable plant for the hanging basket; but when put to this use, great care should be exercised in order that the plants may not retard one another's growth by being too thick. A dozen plants are amply sufficient for a large basket.

The plants, which are very easily raised from seed, begin to flower while quite young, and remain in full bloom from early in the spring until late in the fall.

The flowers, produced in racemes, are, owing to their fragrance and the profusion in which they are produced, very useful in all kinds of small bouquets.

If the plants are wanted for use early in the season, the seed should be sown half an inch deep in shallow boxes of well-pulverized, light soil, the boxes being placed in a sunny situation.

When the seedlings are sufficiently strong and all danger from frost is over, they should be transplanted to their permanent place in the open ground.

After all danger from frost is over, the seed may be planted in the open ground where the plants are wanted to bloom. The young plants should be thinned out, that they may not retard one another's growth by being too crowded.

**Alyssum maritimum, Sweet Alyssum, Very Finest . . .** per oz., .20; per packet, .05

## ANTIRRHINUM.

### SNAPDRAGON.

#### Hardy Perennial.

A very desirable flower for its variety of colors and profusion of bloom, lasting from July to severe frosts. A great variety of shades in white, yellow and orange. A very fine border plant, excellent also for clumps and masses.

The seed should be sown out of doors, after danger from frost is over, in beds of light soil, well enriched with manure.

When the seedlings are sufficiently strong, transplant them to their permanent position, so that they may become thoroughly rooted before cold weather.

During the winter the plants may be protected with a covering of straw or leaves.

**Antirrhinum, Tall Mixed** . . . . . per packet, .05

## AQUILEGIA

### COLUMBINE.

### WILD HONEYSUCKLE.

#### Hardy Perennial.

The AQUILEGIA, which is, perhaps, more commonly known as COLUMBINE or WILD HONEYSUCKLE, is a highly ornamental plant of the easiest culture, thriving best in a moist and sunny situation. The plants form themselves in clumps one or two feet in diameter, and are suitable for beds or shrubberies. The ground surrounding the plants should be kept clear of weeds and given each year a liberal dressing of well-rotted manure.

The flowers, curious in form and of the most striking and beautiful colors, are produced in great profusion early in the spring and summer, and are, when cut, very desirable for use in vases.

The seed may be sown out of doors, after danger from frost is over, in beds of finely pulverized, light, rich soil, covering the seeds lightly; press down the soil with a board, and thin out the plants as it becomes necessary. When the seedlings are sufficiently strong, transplant them to their permanent position, so that they may become thoroughly rooted and established before cold weather.

The seed may also be sown in the early fall, the plants carried over in cold-frames, and transplanted in the spring to their permanent position.

**Aquilegia vulgaris, Finest Tall Mixed** . . . . . per packet, .05

## ASTER.

#### Hardy Annual.

The ASTER is so well known and so universally admired that any description of the plant or flower seems entirely unnecessary. The special attention given of late to the cultivation of the ASTER has resulted in the production of many truly magnificent varieties, all of which are worthy of cultivation.

For profusion of flowers and richness of display, the ASTER is unexcelled, and constitutes the principal adornment of the garden during the autumn.

For early flowers, the seed should be planted about the middle of March in shallow boxes of fine, rich soil, the boxes being placed near a light window where an even temperature is constantly maintained. When the seedlings are sufficiently strong, and all danger from frost is over, they should be transplanted to their permanent place in the open ground. The plants of the large varieties, such as the Victoria, should be set about a foot apart, while the dwarf varieties, which make beautiful border plants, should be set at least six inches apart.

The directions given above are for plants that are to be used early in the season;

however, as the ASTER is an autumn plant, the late flowers are generally the finest and largest. The seed should be planted thinly in rich soil early in May, and the seedlings, when they are three or four inches high, transplanted to their permanent place.

During the summer the soil around the plants should be frequently stirred and mulched with well-rotted manure, in order to encourage a vigorous growth and increase the size of the flowers.

- Asters, White, Many Sorts Mixed . . . . . per packet, .10
- Asters, Victoria, Mixed . . . . . per packet, .10

BALLOON VINE.

LOVE-IN-A-PUFF.

Tender Annual.

The BALLOON VINE is a rapid-growing, handsome climber, producing insignificant white flowers, which are followed by inflated seed capsules, shaped like small balloons. It is from this latter peculiarity that the plant derives its name.

If the plants are wanted for use early in the season, the seed should be sown three-quarters of an inch deep in shallow boxes of well-pulverized, light soil, the boxes being placed in a sunny situation. When the seedlings are sufficiently strong, and all danger from frost is over, they should be transplanted to their permanent place in the open ground.

After all danger from frost is over, the seed may be planted in the open ground where the plants are wanted to bloom. The young plants should be thinned out, that they may not retard one another's growth by being too crowded.

- Balloon Vine . . . . . per packet, .05

BALSAM.

LADY SLIPPER.

TOUCH-ME-NOT.

Tender Annual.

BALSAM, known also as "LADY SLIPPER" and "TOUCH-ME-NOT," is a superb house or out-door plant, producing, in great profusion, magnificent masses of perfectly formed and brilliantly colored flowers. The flowers are double, though semi-double and single ones may appear. Should this occur, the plants bearing them should immediately be removed.

In order to obtain the best results, the plants should be grown in rich, sandy soil, in a sunny situation. The cutting out of some of the side branches is also advisable, especially with the strong and bushy-growing varieties.

The seed may be sown in the house, hot-bed, or in a warm, sheltered spot in the garden. When the seedlings are an inch or two high, they should be transplanted four or five inches apart, so that they may have plenty of light and air; and when four inches high, they should be again transplanted, about a foot apart, to their permanent place. If the seedlings are watered a short time before transplanting, they may be removed with a small ball of soil attached; in so doing, the growth of the plant is not at all interrupted. This frequent transplanting has a tendency to dwarf the plants and make the flowers more double.

The seed we offer is of a superior strain.

- Balsam, Camellia-Flowered, Very Fine, Mixed . . . . . per packet, .05

**BELLIS.****DOUBLE DAISY.****Hardy Perennial.**

The DOUBLE DAISY is one of the most charming little plants for edgings, borders, or low beds. The leaves form a very compact mass, while the flowers are borne in great profusion well above the foliage on straight, stiff stems, making a beautiful display.

The flowers are exquisitely colored, from pure snow-white to deep rose, and blue. The seed should be sown in shallow boxes, the boxes being placed near a light window. When the seedlings are sufficiently strong, and the frost is out of the ground, they should be transplanted, about six inches apart, to a partially shaded place in moist, loamy soil.

The seed we offer is perfectly reliable and will produce the very largest flowers.

**Double Daisy** . . . . . per packet, .10

**BRACHYCOME.****SWAN RIVER DAISY.****Half-Hardy Annual.**

The BRACHYCOME, or SWAN RIVER DAISY, is a graceful, dwarf-growing plant, very effective in masses, beds, edgings or rustic baskets.

The pretty Cineraria-like flowers, produced in great profusion during the greater part of the summer, are of blue and white shades, and very serviceable for bouquets.

If the plants are wanted for use early in the season, the seed should be sown half an inch deep in shallow boxes of well-pulverized, light soil, the boxes being placed in a sunny situation.

When the seedlings are sufficiently strong, and all danger from frost is over, they should be transplanted to their permanent place in the open ground.

After all danger from frost is over, the seed may be planted in the open ground where the plants are wanted to bloom. The young plants should be thinned out, that they may not retard one another's growth by being too crowded.

**Brachycome iberidifolia, Mixed** . . . . . per packet, .05

**CALENDULA.****POT MARIGOLD.****Hardy Annual.**

The CALENDULA, or POT MARIGOLD, is a showy, free-flowering plant of easy culture—growing readily in any good garden soil—and very effective in backgrounds, beds, or mixed borders. It is also serviceable for pot culture in the winter.

The flowers make a rich display, blooming continually and profusely from early in the spring until late in the fall.

If the plants are wanted for use early in the season, the seed should be sown half an inch deep in shallow boxes of well-pulverized, light soil, the boxes being placed in a sunny situation. When the seedlings are sufficiently strong, and all danger from frost is over, they should be transplanted to their permanent place in the open ground.

After all danger from frost is over, the seed may be planted in the open ground where the plants are wanted to bloom. The young plants should be thinned out, that they may not retard one another's growth by being too crowded.

**Calendula officinalis, Very Finest** . . . . . per packet, .05

**CAMPANULA.**

**CANTERBURY BELL.**

**Hardy Biennial.**

The CAMPANULA is one of the best of the fine old-fashioned plants that are grown in the flower garden to-day. It produces large, bell-shaped flowers of many beautiful shades.

The seed may be sown out-of-doors, after danger from frost is over, in beds of finely-pulverized, light, rich soil, covering the seeds lightly; press down the soil with a board, and thin out the plants as it becomes necessary. When the seedlings are sufficiently strong, transplant them to their permanent position, so that they may become thoroughly rooted or established before cold weather.

The seed may also be sown in the early fall, the plants carried over in cold-frames, and transplanted in the spring to their permanent position.

**Campanula Medium, Mixed . . . . . per packet, .05**

**CANARY BIRD FLOWER.**

**Tender Annual.**

A rapid-growing summer climber, with graceful, finely-divided foliage of a delicate shade of green.

The fringed flowers are a beautiful yellow and resemble a canary bird with extended wings.

The seed may be sown out-of-doors when danger from frost is past. The soil should be well pulverized, and the seed covered to a depth of one inch.

The seed may also be sown in shallow boxes in the house, and the seedlings transplanted to their permanent position as soon as all danger from frost is over.

**Canary Bird Flower, the Very Finest . . . . . per packet, .05**

**CANDYTUFT.**

**Hardy Annual.**

The seeds of the purple CANDYTUFT were introduced into English gardens about three hundred years ago, having been brought from Candia; whence the name CANDYTUFT.

It is a showy annual, growing about one foot high, with fine foliage, and bearing, in great profusion, close spikes of fragrant flowers.

The best effect in bedding is produced by raising plants in masses, the seeds being sown where the plants are to bloom. Sow the seed in rows from six to eight inches apart, and pull out some of the plants, so that those remaining will have plenty of room. The plants thrive best in rich soil, and should be frequently watered at blooming time, especially if the season is a dry one. The plants are of a branching habit, and it is sometimes necessary, in order to increase the size of the flowers, to prune away some of the shoots.

Cultivated in pots, it forms a very neat and pretty plant for the conservatory. Seed sown in the autumn, out-of-doors, produces flowers in early spring; if sown in April, it flowers from July until late in the fall.

**Candytuft Iberis, Sweet-Scented White . . . . . per packet, .05**

**Candytuft Iberis, Mixed Very Fine . . . . . per packet, .05**



**CARNATION.****Half-Hardy Perennial.**

This beautiful and well-known member of the *Dianthus* family has always been one of the most esteemed of the florist's flowers, and there is certainly no flower more desirable for the garden.

The seed should be sown in shallow boxes of rich, light soil, and the boxes placed near a light window where a temperature of about sixty degrees is constantly maintained. The seed should be covered to a depth of half an inch.

Sprinkle the seedlings with a fine spray and do not allow them to dry out. When they have formed two or three leaves, transplant them one or two inches apart in similar boxes, and when one or two inches high put them in 2½-inch pots, and shift them into larger ones as they grow; or plant them in the open ground, where they will form flowering clumps for the fall and winter.

**Carnation, Fine Double Mixed** . . . . . per packet, .05

**CHRYSANTHEMUM.**

The annual varieties are exceedingly pretty, but are not so well known or cultivated as they deserve. They are bright, cheerful and free bloomers, easy and rapid in growth, and merit a prominent place in every annual garden; they are also good for ordinary bouquet cutting. All the annual *Chrysanthemums* make beautiful pot plants if sown in cold-frames, and pricked off singly into 6-inch pots. They are perfectly hardy.

**Chrysanthemum Indicum, Mixed.** Finest Japan, Chinese and Pompon

collection . . . . . per packet, .10

**CINERARIA.**

The CINERARIAS are a very ornamental and much admired class of plants, needing the shelter of a greenhouse to produce the best effect.

The flowers are produced in a great variety of beautiful colors, blooming through the winter and spring months.

The seed should be sown in September or October. When the plants are large enough, they should be potted in an equal mixture of loam, leaf-mold and sand, and in February repotted in stronger soil.

**Cineraria, hybrida, Very Finest Mixed** . . . . . per packet, .10

**CENTAUREA Cyanus.****CORN FLOWER.****BACHELOR'S BUTTON.****Hardy Annual.**

The *Centaureas* form a large family, and are perfectly hardy annuals. The *CENTAUREA Cyanus*, or "BACHELOR'S BUTTON," is a native of Europe, and is known in Germany, where it grows wild, as the "KAISER-BLUMEN" and "CORN FLOWER."

The flowers, produced abundantly on long stems, are very desirable for bouquets and boutonnières.

**For Spring Flowers.**—If the plants are wanted for use early in the season, the seed should be sown a quarter of an inch deep in shallow boxes of light soil, the boxes being placed in a sunny situation.

When the seedlings are sufficiently strong, and all danger from frost is past, they should be transplanted to their permanent place in the open ground.

**For Summer Flowers.**—After all danger from frost is over, the seed may be planted in the open ground where the plants are wanted to bloom. If the seed is sown at intervals during the summer, a succession of bloom will be obtained.

**Centaurea Cyanus, Double Mixed** . . . . . per packet, .05

**CONVOLVULUS major.****MORNING GLORY.****Half-Hardy Annual.**

The MORNING-GLORY is unequaled for rapidity of growth and profusion of bloom.

The seeds germinate so readily that they may be planted wherever the vines are wanted.

Care should be exercised to give the vines ample and early support.

**Morning-Glory** . . . . . per packet, .05

**COSMOS.****Hardy Annual.**

The COSMOS is a very effective autumn flowering plant of rapid growth, forming large bushes five or six feet high, which are a mass of elegant feathery foliage.

From September to November each plant is literally covered with hundreds of showy blossoms two inches in diameter, enlivening the garden long after more tender flowers have succumbed to early frost.

The flowers, borne on long stems, resemble single Dahlias, and are pure white, bright pink and deep rose, each flower having a bright yellow center.

For cutting for bouquets and vases, this is one of the finest flowers grown, the long stems and feathery foliage lending themselves to graceful arrangements.

Seed sown in shallow boxes during April or May, and transplanted to the open ground when the seedlings are sufficiently strong, will produce, in the early part of September, plants three to five feet high.

**Cosmos, Finest Mixed. Superb Mixture in Every Shade, and**

**Great Varieties of Forms** . . . . . per packet, .05

**DELPHINIUM.****LARKSPUR.****Hardy Perennial.**

The DELPHINIUM, generally known as "LARKSPUR," is a very ornamental, free-blooming plant of erect, branching habit, the flowering branches being often four feet in height.

The flowers, rich and varied in colors, are produced on spikes that are often five or six inches in length.

The taller sorts of DELPHINIUM are very valuable for shrubberies, while the dwarf varieties are serviceable for beds.

The seed may be sown out-of-doors, after danger from frost is over, in beds of rich soil. Cover the seeds lightly, and thin out the plants as it becomes necessary. When the seedlings are sufficiently strong, transplant them to their permanent position, so that they may become thoroughly rooted before cold weather. Seed sown in the spring will, by autumn, produce strong plants that will bloom the next spring. The soil should be dug deeply and a liberal supply of well-rotted manure incorporated.

The seed may also be sown in the fall, the plants carried over in cold-frames, and transplanted in the spring to their permanent position.

**Delphinium, Finest Mixed, Tall Branching** . . . . . per packet, .05

**DIANTHUS.****SWEET WILLIAM.****Hardy Perennial.**

A very beautiful and popular flower, which should find favor in every garden. Flowers are produced in large trusses in a great variety of rich colors, eyed and variegated with other shades, and remain a long time in bloom. Begins flowering in June and continues till frost. Very fine for bedding or for borders; one of the best for cut flowers.

The seed should be sown in boxes of rich soil. When the seedlings are sufficiently strong, they should be transplanted to their permanent place, so that they may become thoroughly rooted before cold weather.

During cold weather, the plants may be protected with a covering of straw or leaves.

**Dianthus barbatus, Double Mixed** . . . . . per packet, .10

**DIANTHUS.****PINK.****Hardy Biennial.**

This is the good, old-fashioned "Grass Pink" so highly prized in old gardens, where its ease of culture and delicate, fragrant, little flowers have made it a desired favorite.

The seed should be sown in the open ground as soon as all danger from frost is over. When the seedlings are sufficiently strong, they should be transplanted to their permanent place, so that they may become thoroughly rooted before cold weather. The plants may be protected during the winter by a covering of straw or leaves.

**Dianthus plumarius, Very Finest Semi-Double Mixed** . . . . . per packet, .10

**DIGITALIS.****FOXGLOVE.****Hardy Perennial.**

The DIGITALIS, or FOXGLOVE, is a very ornamental and exceedingly showy plant of easy cultivation, flourishing in any ordinary garden soil. It is very serviceable for backgrounds and borders, and when planted among shrubs the effect is beautiful.

The stalks, upon which are borne racemes of pretty thimble-shaped flowers, are often three or four feet in height.

The seed may be sown out-of-doors, after danger from frost is over. When the seedlings are sufficiently strong, transplant them to their permanent place, so that they may become thoroughly rooted before cold weather.

The seed may also be sown in the early fall, and the plants carried over in cold-frames, and transplanted in the spring to their permanent positions.

**Digitalis, Finest Mixed** . . . . . per packet, .05

**ESCHSCHOLTZIA.****CALIFORNIA POPPY.****Hardy Annual.**

The ESCHSCHOLTZIA, or CALIFORNIA POPPY, is a handsome, free-flowering plant, of easy cultivation, and one very serviceable for beds and borders. The plants form dense bushes that are covered with flowers from the latter part of June until late in the fall.

The flowers, produced amidst beautiful, finely-cut foliage, are yellow, orange and white, and are very large, many being two inches in diameter.

After all danger from frost is over, the seed may be planted where the plants are wanted to bloom. The young plants should be thinned out, that they may not retard one another's growth.

**Eschscholtzia, Mixed** . . . . . per packet, .05

**GOURDS.****Tender Annuals.**

GOURDS, being of extremely rapid growth, are excellent for covering verandas or trellis-work and for training over arbors, fences, etc.

The curious fruit and the highly ornamental foliage render the vines very attractive.

The seed may be planted in the open ground as soon as all danger from frost is over. Care should be taken to give the vines early and ample support.

**Gourds, Small, Mixed** . . . . . per packet, .05

**GYPSOPHILIA.****Hardy Perennial.**

The GYPSOPHILIA is a free-flowering little plant, flourishing in any ordinary soil and very serviceable for hanging baskets, rock-work and borders.

The small, fragrant flowers, gracefully borne on long stems, are very much used for bouquets. Although not belonging to the Immortelle or "everlasting" class, the flowers dry finely and are very desirable for winter bouquets.

The seed should be sown out-of-doors, after danger from frost is over, in beds of finely-pulverized, light, rich soil, covering the seeds lightly. When the seedlings are sufficiently strong, transplant them to their permanent position, so that they may become thoroughly rooted and established before cold weather.

During the winter the plants may be protected by a covering of straw or leaves.

**Gypsophila paniculata** . . . . . per packet, .05

**HELIOTROPE.****Tender Perennial.**

The HELIOTROPE is a well-known, neat greenhouse and out-of-door plant, and one that is very serviceable for beds and vases during the summer, and for cultivation in pots during the winter.

The delicate and deliciously fragrant purple or white flowers are produced in great profusion.

The seed should be sown a quarter of an inch deep in shallow boxes of light, rich soil, the boxes being placed near a light window. When the seedlings are sufficiently strong, and all danger from frost is over, they should be transplanted to their permanent place in the open ground. The seedlings should be frequently watered with a fine spray.

**Heliotrope, Fine Mixed** . . . . . per packet, .05

**HOLLYHOCK.****Hardy Biennial**

The HOLLYHOCK is, in its present state of perfection, one of the best and most ornamental of the plants that bloom during the summer and autumn months. The plant itself is in no way interesting, but the flower-spikes, which are produced at the upper part of the stem, are very attractive and render the plant very serviceable for back-grounds.

The flowers, which rank with the Dahlia, Aster and Camelia, are borne in great profusion, and are of many shades of color, from deep red, yellow or purple to pure white.

The seed may be planted in rich, light soil during the months of June or July. When the seedlings are sufficiently strong, transplant them about three feet apart in their permanent position, so that they may become thoroughly rooted before cold weather. The plants may be protected during the winter with a layer of straw or leaves.

**Hollyhock, Finest Double Mixed** . . . . . per packet, .05

**HYACINTH BEAN.****Hardy Annual.**

The HYACINTH BEAN is a splendid climber, producing clusters of purple and white flowers, which are followed by exceedingly ornamental seed-pods. Being of very rapid growth, it is excellent for trailing over arbors or fences.

The seed may be planted in the open ground after all danger from frost is over. Care should be taken to give the vines early and ample support.

**Hyacinth Bean, Mixed** . . . . . per packet, .05

**ICE PLANT.****Tender Annual.**

The ICE PLANT is a handsome dwarf annual of trailing habit, very serviceable for hanging baskets, rock-work, vases and edgings.

The foliage is covered with panicles, resembling crystals of ice, a peculiarity that renders the plant very attractive and brilliant in the sunshine.

The plant succeeds best in dry, sandy loam and in a warm situation.

As soon as all danger from frost is over, the seed may be sown in the open ground. The young plants should be thinned out, that they may not retard one another's growth by being too crowded.

**Ice Plant** . . . . . per packet, .05

**IPOMOEA.****MOON FLOWER.****Tender Annual.**

The IPOMOEA is a beautiful and attractive climbing plant of the Morning Glory family. Positively unsurpassed for covering arbors, walls, trellises, etc., the foliage grows very compact and forms a dense shade.

The IPOMOEA Mexicana grandiflora alba, or true MOON FLOWER, is the most vigorous of all summer climbers, a single plant easily reaching a height of thirty to forty feet in a season.

At night and during dark days, the foliage is studded with hundreds of large, pure white, fragrant flowers, five to six inches in diameter.

The seed should be sown in shallow boxes of rich soil, the boxes being placed in a warm situation. When the seedlings are sufficiently strong, and all danger from frost is over, they may be transplanted to their permanent place in the open ground. Care should be taken to give the vines early and ample support.

**Ipomoea, Mexicana grandiflora alba** . . . . . per packet, .05

**LOBELIA.**

**Half-Hardy Perennial.**

The LOBELIA is a beautiful little plant of compact growth, bearing a profusion of delicate flowers in various shades of blue. Very fine for borders, baskets, vases and rockeries.

The plants succeed best in a rich, open soil, and should be provided with plenty of manure-water when beginning to flower.

The seed should be sown out-of-doors after all danger from frost is over. When the seedlings are sufficiently strong, they should be transplanted to their permanent situation, that they may become thoroughly rooted before cold weather.

**Lobelia Erinus, Mixed,** are the finest varieties for edgings . . . . . per packet, .05

**MIRABILIS.**

**FOUR O'CLOCK.**

**MARVEL OF PERU.**

**Hardy Annual.**

The MIRABILIS, commonly known as FOUR O'CLOCK or MARVEL OF PERU, is a beautiful summer-blooming plant of bushy habit, each plant bearing, throughout the season, large flowers, which are produced amidst dense foliage, making a very attractive display.

The funnel-shaped flowers are very fragrant, some being of one solid color, while others are striped and spotted in a most beautiful and diversified manner.

**For Spring Flowers** —If plants are wanted for use early in the season, the seed should be sown half an inch deep in shallow boxes of well-pulverized, rich soil, the boxes being placed near a light window. When the seedlings are sufficiently strong, and all danger from frost is over, they should be transplanted to their permanent place in the open ground.

**For Summer Flowers.**—After all danger from frost is over, the seed may be planted in the open ground where the plants are wanted to bloom. The young plants should be thinned out, that they may not retard one another's growth by being too crowded.

**Mirabilis, Very Finest Mixed** . . . . . per packet, .05

**MYOSOTIS.**

**FORGET-ME-NOT.**

**Hardy Perennial.**

The FORGET-ME-NOT is a charming little plant, positively indispensable for spring gardening; being of rather bushy growth, it is very serviceable for beds and borders. The plant, which is very easily cultivated, flourishes best in a moist. shaded situation, bearing its beautiful star-like flowers in great profusion.

The FORGET-ME-NOT is a perennial, but it will bloom the first season if started early in shallow boxes of rich soil.

However, the best results are obtained by sowing the seed in the fall, carrying over the seedlings in cold-frames, and transplanting them in the spring to their permanent position.

**Forget-Me-Not, Fine Mixed** . . . . . per packet, .05

**NASTURTIIUM.**

See page 52.

**NIGELLA.****LOVE-IN-A-MIST.****Hardy Annual.**

The **NIGELLA**, or **LOVE-IN-A-MIST**, is a very showy plant, with finely-cut foliage and curiously-shaped, double flowers of a light blue color. Its habits, form and color make it very desirable for bouquets.

**For Spring Flowers.**—If plants are wanted for use early in the season, the seed should be sown in shallow boxes, and the seedlings transplanted to their permanent place in the open ground as soon as all danger from frost is over.

**For Summer Flowers.**—The seed should be sown where the plants are wanted to bloom. The young plants should be thinned out, that they may not retard one another's growth by being too crowded.

**Nigella, Very Finest Mixture** . . . . . per packet, .05

**PANSY.**

See page 52.

**PHLOX.****Hardy Annual.**

Unexcelled in all the qualities that make a popular annual. Highly prized for its richness and variety of colors, profuse blooming qualities and ease of cultivation. Grows well in light soils and is one of the best for bouquets.

**For Spring Flowers.**—If the plants are wanted for use early in the season, the seed should be sown half an inch deep in shallow boxes of well-pulverized, light soil; the boxes being placed in a sunny situation.

When the seedlings are sufficiently strong, and all danger from frost is over, they should be transplanted to their permanent place in the open ground, in rich, loamy soil, and given plenty of water.

**For Summer Flowers.**—After all danger from frost is over, the seed may be planted in the open ground where the plants are wanted to bloom. The young plants should be thinned out, leaving them about one foot apart, that they may not retard one another's growth by being too crowded.

**Phlox drummondii cuspidata** (Star Phlox) . . . . . per packet, .05

**Phlox, Very Finest Mixture** . . . . . per packet, .05

**POPPY.****Hardy Annual.**

A very showy and free-flowering plant for beds or borders; with a background of green, they make a beautiful display. Easy to cultivate and very handsome for cut flowers. Colors run from white through various shades of red.

As the **POPPY** will not stand transplanting, the seed should be sown where the plants are wanted to bloom. The young plants should be thinned out, that they may not retard one another's growth by being too crowded.

**Poppy, Double Paeony, Flowered, Mixed** . . . . . per packet, .05

**Poppy, Papaver, Very Showy, Free-flowering, Single** . . . . . per packet, .05

**PORTULACCA.**

**Tender Annual.**

There are few flowers that make a more brilliant and beautiful display than PORTULACCAS. They bloom continuously from the first of July till frost. They prefer a dry situation and considerable bright sunlight. Flowers are white, yellow and shades of these colors.

**For Spring Flowers.**—The seed should be planted in shallow boxes of light, sandy soil; the boxes being placed in a sunny situation. When the seedlings are sufficiently strong, and all danger from frost is over, they should be transplanted to their permanent place in the open ground.

**For Summer Flowers.**—After all danger from frost is over, the seed may be planted in the open ground where the plants are wanted to bloom. The young plants should be thinned out, in order that they may not retard one another's growth by being too crowded.

- Portulacca splendens, Mixed** . . . . . per packet, .05
- Portulacca, Double, Best Mixed from Cuttings** . . . . . per packet, .10

**PRIMULA Sinensis.**

**CHINESE PRIMROSE.**

**Greenhouse Perennial.**

One of the most desirable house-blooming plants. Will bloom constantly during the winter, and if transferred to the open ground will bloom all summer. Our seeds are saved from the finest double-fringed varieties; flowers red, white, blue and shades.

The seed should be planted about one-eighth of an inch deep in shallow boxes of light soil; but for final potting, a richer soil is necessary, consisting of two parts loam to one each of well-decayed manure and leaf-mould. The plants should be well ventilated, well watered and slightly shaded throughout the summer.

- Primula Sinensis, Very Finest Mixed** . . . . . per packet, .10

**RICINUS.**

**CASTOR OIL BEAN.**

**Tender Annual.**

The RICINUS, or CASTOR OIL BEAN, is a very luxuriant foliage plant, of tropical appearance, that should have a place in every garden. Stalks are brownish red; leaves very large palmate and very showy.

When all danger from frost is over, the seed should be sown out-of-doors in very rich, deep-spaded ground, in a dry situation.

- Racinus zanzibariensis**, a new variety, surpassing all other sorts in size and beauty . . . . . per packet, .05

**SALVIA.**

**SCARLET SAGE.**

**Half-Hardy Perennial.**

The SALVIA, or SCARLET SAGE, is a beautiful and striking plant for borders, backgrounds or masses. The foliage is a handsome shade of green, and the flowers,



which are borne in spikes, are an intense scarlet, making a dazzling display, especially in the sunlight. They are easily grown, free-flowering and very showy.

The seed should be sown in shallow boxes of well-pulverized soil; the boxes being placed near a light window. When the seedlings are sufficiently strong, and all danger from frost is over, they may be transplanted to their permanent place in the open ground.

Thrifty plants may be potted in the fall for winter blooming.

The splendens varieties are particularly serviceable for bedding.

**Salvis splendens, Mixed** . . . . . per packet, .10

## SCABIOSA.

### MOURNING BRIDE.

#### Hardy Annual.

The SCABIOSA, commonly known as MOURNING BRIDE, is one of the best varieties for bouquets; plants are dwarf and compact. The flowers are borne on long, wiry stems and present a great variety of colors, from white to a very rich dark purple. Blooms from August until after severe frosts.

**For Spring Flowers.**—If the plants are wanted for use early in the season, the seed should be sown three-quarters of an inch deep in shallow boxes of well-pulverized, light soil; the boxes being placed in a sunny situation.

When the seedlings are sufficiently strong, and all danger from frost is over, they should be transplanted to their permanent place in the open ground.

**For Summer Flowers.**—After all danger from frost is over, the seed may be planted in the open ground where the plants are wanted to bloom. The young plants should be thinned out, that they may not retard one another's growth by being too crowded.

**Scabiosa, Dwarf Double Mixed** . . . . . per packet, .05

## STOCKS.

### Half-Hardy Annual.

Grows about one foot high, making a compact bush, which is covered with bloom from July till frost. Unsurpassed for edging, bedding, massing or pot culture. Very attractive, fragrant spikes of flowers in white, yellow, red and blue, through to the deepest shades and tints of these colors. Very fine for bouquets and floral work.

**For Early Flowers.**—If the plants are wanted for use early in the season, the seed should be sown in shallow boxes of light soil. When the seedlings are sufficiently strong, they should be transplanted to their permanent place. The transplanting should be done before or during showery weather. Transplanting several times in the early stages of growth tends to give them a more compact and dwarf habit.

**For Summer Flowers.**—The seed may be sown in the open ground after all danger from frost is over. The young plants should be thinned out, that they may not retard one another's growth by being too crowded.

Our seed has been saved from the finest double varieties.

**Stocks, Double Large-Flowering, Mixed** . . . . . per packet, .10

## SWEET PEAS.

See page 51.

**VERBENA.**

**Half-Hardy Perennial.**

One of the most popular bedding plants produced from seeds. The fine variety of colors, with stripes and markings of different shades, profuse and long-continued bloom, fragrance and excellency for bouquets, make them one of the most desirable plants for general culture. The flowers are borne on long, upright stalks, and when grown from seeds are larger and more fragrant than when grown from cuttings.

The seed should be sown in shallow boxes of well-pulverized soil; the boxes being placed near a light window. When the seedlings are three or four inches high, they may be transplanted to their permanent place in the open ground.

Our seed is saved from very fine-named varieties and will produce healthy plants, with flowers of fine color.

- Verbena candidissima, (pure white)** . . . . . per packet, .10
- Verbena, Mammoth Mixed** . . . . . per packet, .10

**ZINNIA.**

**Hardy Annual.**

The ZINNIA is a handsome free-flowering plant, very serviceable for beds and borders. The plants form dense bushes that are covered with flowers from July until late in the fall.

The flowers are large, finely formed and of a great variety of colors.

The seed should be sown half an inch deep in shallow boxes of rich soil, and the boxes placed near a light window.

When the seedlings are sufficiently strong, and all danger from frost is over, they should be transplanted about a foot apart, in a rich, deep, loamy soil, in a sunny situation.

The seed we offer is very choice, and will produce large and magnificent blossoms of rich colors.

- Zinnia, Tall Double White** . . . . . per packet, .05
- Zinnia, Tall Double Mixed** . . . . . per packet, .05

# SWEET PEAS

## THE VERY FINEST TESTED SEED

Directions for Cultivation Given on Each Packet.

**Blanche Ferry.** Large pink and white flowers of perfect form. Of dwarf branching habit and early flowering.

**Emily Henderson.** Pure satiny white. Flowers extra large and perfection in form. Broad round standards without the slightest tendency to curl. An extra early and abundant bloomer.

**Lottie Eckford.** White, suffused with lavender-blue.

**Mrs. Gladstone.** A soft rose-pink.

**Mrs. Sankey.** Shell-pink, becoming white as it fades.

**Mikado.** Cerise ground, veined with white stripes.

**Indiango Blue.** Rich indiango blue.

**Mixed Colors.** Very finest mixture.

Per lb., separate colors . . . . .	.60
Per lb., mixed . . . . .	.40
Per oz., mixed or separate colors . . . . .	.10
Per packet, mixed or separate colors. . . . .	.05

## CUPID SWEET PEA WHITE

This is one of the most distinct varieties ever introduced. The plant forms a compact, moss-like bunch, about nine inches high and about eighteen inches across, and produces an abundance of clear white flowers of fair form and substance. It is well suited for growing in pots or as a border plant. Everyone should grow this floral wonder.

Per packet of twenty-five seeds. . . . . .05

NASTURTium

VERY FINEST TESTED SEED

Directions for Planting Given on Each Packet.

Tall Nasturtium. Mixed.

Per lb.	\$1.50
Per oz.	.15
Per packet.	.10
Per packet.	.05

Dwarf Nasturtium. Mixed.

Per lb.	1.50
Per oz.	.15
Per packet.	.10
Per packet.	.05

PANSY

THE VERY FINEST TESTED SEED

The Pansy is one of our specialties. We have only the very finest strain of seed, and it is tested in soil before it is offered to our trade. Full and explicit directions for cultivation given on each packet.

PANSY

Trimardeau Giant.

Yellow, per packet.	.10
Striped, per packet.	.10
Black-Blue, per packet.	.10
Mixed per packet.	.10

## SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS

While our list of Summer Flowering Bulbs is not a large one, we have taken pains to select nothing but the best of each kind offered. Many bulbs which are listed in larger and more pretentious catalogues and given high sounding names, are a delusion and a snare, as they are difficult even for an experienced person to grow and impossible for a novice or amateur. We have selected only such bulbs as can be easily cultivated and will give the best results.

### Tuberous Rooted Begonias.

No class of plants of equal decorative value can be grown with less labor and attention than Begonias. The beautiful, glistening leaves drop gracefully to the ground, forming a dense oval pyramid, above which rise unsurpassed sprays of immense flowers measuring from four to seven inches across, forming masses of the richest and most beautiful colors, from an intense glowing scarlet and deep golden yellow to purest white.

Set the bulbs from the middle of May to the first of June, giving them a light, rich soil and a warm location. When the foliage dies down in the autumn, the bulbs should be taken up and allowed to lie in the open air for a few days to cure them; then pack them in dry sand and store in a warm, dry place during the winter.

<b>Single, Mixed</b> . . . . .	Each .15	Doz. \$1.50
<b>Double, Mixed</b> . . . . .	" .25	" 2.50

### Canna.

The CANNA is one of our finest foliage plants for bedding and massing. The tall varieties are particularly desirable for the centers of beds or for backgrounds.

The FRENCH or EVER-BLOOMING CANNAS are most effective plants either for combining with foliage plants, for bedding or lawn decoration, or as single specimens. They bloom continuously from the time of planting, increasing in size and beauty until cut down by frost. They have the additional advantage of being, also, splendid plants for pot culture; grown in this manner they make showy specimens for the porch during the summer, and before frost they may be removed to the window garden or parlor, where they will continue flowering all winter.

The bulbs which have been growing in beds during the summer should be taken up in the fall, dried, and stored in a moderately cool, dry place during the winter.

Tall, Green Leaved. . . . .	Each .10	Doz. \$1.00
Tall, Bronze Leaved. . . . .	" .10	" 1.00

**Gladiolus.**

The Gladiolus or "Sword Lily" is one of the most beautiful of the summer flowering bulbs.

The flowers, produced on tall spikes from two to three feet in length, are of almost every desirable color, brilliant scarlet, crimson, creamy white, striped, blotched and spotted in the most curious manner.

Set the bulbs from the middle of April to the first of June, placing them from six to nine inches apart and three or four inches deep. In the fall, before hard frosts, take up the bulbs and let them dry in the air for a few days, then remove the tops and store in a cool, dry place during the winter.

Finest Mixed . . . . . 3 bulbs for 10c.      Doz. .30      Per 100 \$1.75

**LILIES.**

NOTE.—Our Lilies are all grown in Vermont and are thoroughly acclimated. They are worth more than southern or foreign bulbs.

**Lilium Auratum.**

(The Gold Band or Golden Rayed Lily of Japan.) The grandest member of the Lily family. The flowers are pure white, thickly studded with crimson spots, while through the center of each petal runs a clear golden band. Flowers measure nearly a foot across and are produced abundantly; deliciously fragrant, grows from two and a half to five feet.

First Size Bulbs . . . . . 20c. each.      \$2.00 doz.

**Lilium Speciosum Album.**

Pure white, very fragrant, with beautifully recurved petals. A very fine sort, perfectly hardy.

20c. each.      \$2.00 doz.

**Lilium Speciosum Rubrum.**

White ground, with band and spots of rose or crimson on each petal. Hardy, and one of the best.

20c. each.      \$2.00 doz.

**Maderia Vine.**

The Maderia Vine is a popular and favorite tuberous-rooted climber of very rapid growth, often growing three feet in a single week. The leaves are very thick and glossy, growing very close to the vine and forming a dense shade. It does well in almost any location but prefers a sheltered spot with plenty of sun, the hotter the better.

Each .05.      Doz. .40

**Tuberose.**

The Tuberose is a beautiful, pure white, wax-like, very sweet-scented, double flower, growing on tall stems, each stem bearing a dozen or more flowers.

Get the bulbs early, plant them in boxes of earth, and keep in a warm place in the house; when the weather is warm transplant in the garden. If the plants are wanted to bloom in early winter, put the bulbs in pots in July or August, sink them to the rim in earth in the garden, where they can remain till cool weather in the autumn, and then remove to the house.

Extra Size Bulbs . . . . . Each .03      Doz. .30

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## WINTER FLOWERING BULBS.

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We carry a full line of Winter Flowering Bulbs, such as Hyacinths, Tulips, etc. We issue a price-list about Sept. 1, which will be mailed free to any person sending us their name and address.

# LAWN

## GRASS SEED

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### HOW TO MAKE A LAWN

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A lawn which is to be permanent should be thoroughly and carefully made. See that the land is well drained; plow or trench it deeply, rake the surface fine and smooth, removing all lumps and stone. Apply some good commercial fertilizer, or bone and hard-wood ashes, using from 400 to 800 lbs. to the acre. Never use stable-manure, as it is unsightly, unhealthy and full of weed seeds. Sow the seed very early in the spring, so that the grass will become established before dry weather; or else sow just before the fall rains are expected. If the land is in readiness, the seed may be sown on a late spring snow. Sow "Gordinier's Famous English Lawn Mixture" at the rate of one pound for 100 square feet or three to four bushels to the acre. Weeds will come up the first year; keep them closely mown and the grass will crowd them out in a year or two. Reseed and repair all poor spots in the lawn from year to year. Give a top dressing of bone and hard-wood ashes every spring. A lawn to be kept in good condition should be clipped once a week in dry weather and twice a week in damp weather.

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### Gordinier's Famous English Mixture

Per bushel . . . . .	\$4.00
Per quart . . . . .	.20

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### EVERYTHING FOR THE LAWN



## FARM SEEDS

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**MANGEL WURZEL.** See page 8.

Golden Tankard.  
Norbiton Giant Long Red.  
Champion Yellow Globe.  
Large Red Globe.

**SUGAR BEET.** See page 8.

White French Sugar.  
Lane's Improved Sugar.

**CARROT.** See page 11.

Long Orange.  
Danvers.  
Oxheart.

**PUMPKIN.** See page 25.

Connecticut Field.

**CORN.**

**Early Canada or Canada Yellow.** Ears small. Very early. Best kind for Northern States. \$1.00 per bushel.

**Ensilage or Fodder Corn.** Prices on application.

**Red Cob Ensilage.** A pure white corn on a red cob; will produce 25 to 30 tons of fodder to the acre.

**Leaming.** One of the earliest yellow Dent varieties in cultivation, ripens in 90 to 100 days. Extra early; ears large and handsome with large deep kernels, orange yellow color and red cob. Stalks medium size, tapering gradually, producing two ears; husks and shells easily.

**Southern Mammoth White.** The cheapest and best green fodder for stock of all kinds.

**Stowell's Evergreen.** The best sweet Corn for fodder.

**BARLEY.** Prices on application.

**Common.** Succeeds best on light soils.

**BUCKWHEAT.** Prices on application.

**Japanese.** A week earlier than the Silver Hull, and yields two or three times as much. A good variety for Bee keepers.

**Silver Hull.** Light gray color, varying slightly in shade, corners are not as sharp as the Common or Japanese varieties; very thin husk; best for milling.

**Common.** The best known variety.

**OATS.** Samples and prices on application.

**POTATOES.** Prices and list of varieties on application.

**RYE.** Spring; best Northern grown seed, price on application.

**WHEAT.** Spring, White Russian. Price on application.

**PEAS, Canada Field.** (White.)

Black Eyed Marrowfat.

White Marrowfat.

**SUNFLOWER, Large Russian.**

## GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS.

Improving Meadows, Pastures and Lawns has been a question with many. We believe the best method is sowing Grass Seed. There are many varieties suitable for different soils and locations. We only give a partial list, and we trust our customers will give some of the kinds a trial in connection with Timothy, which by many is believed to be about the only grass to be sown. **If you want grass to come up instead of weeds sow plenty of seed.**

Prices and samples of grass and Clover Seeds mailed on application.

### GRASS SEED FOR FARM AND LAWN.

**Timothy** (*Phleum pratense*).—A grass so well known needs no description, except that, for a hay crop on moist, peaty or clay soil, it will produce a larger crop than any other sort. It is not so well suited for light, sandy soils.  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel to the acre. (45 lbs. to bush.)

**Red Top** (*Agrostis vulgaris*).—A valuable permanent grass as a mixture in either meadows, pastures or lawns, growing in almost any soil. (14 lbs. to bush.)

**Red Top Fancy Cleaned.**—Free from chaff.

**Kentucky Blue Grass** (*Poa pratensis*).—It is also known as Green Grass, June Grass, etc., and thrives on a variety of soils, but does best in dry and somewhat shady locations. It requires several years to become well established in the ground as a pasture grass. Very valuable for the Southern states, as it will stand the hottest summers. Two bushels to the acre. It is also a most valuable grass for the lawn, for which purpose from three to four bushels of clean seed to the acre should be sown. (14 lbs. to bush.) Fancy cleaned seed.

**Orchard Grass** (*Dactylis Glomerata*).—Less exhausting to the soil than Timothy, and will endure considerable shade. It blossoms about the same time as Red Clover, making it on that account a desirable mixture with that plant; it is exceedingly palatable to stock of all kinds, and its powers of enduring the cropping of cattle commend it as one of the very best pasture grasses. Three bushels to the acre. (14 lbs. to bush.)

**Rhode Island Bent Grass** (*Agrostis canina*).—A valuable grass for lawns; sow three or four bushels to the acre for lawns; for pasture, one and a half to three bushels. (12 lbs. to bush.)

**Rye Grass, English** (*Lolium perenne*).—Is the staple grass of Great Britain, entering largely into the composition of many of the richest meadows and pastures. 60 lbs. to the acre.

—**Italian** (*Lolium Italicum*).—One of the most valuable grasses in Europe, being equally suited to all climates. In England it is considered the best known grass to cut green for soiling, affording repeated large and nutritive crops. We recommend it here for use in pasture mixtures. 50 lbs. to the acre.

**Awnless Brome Grass** (*Bromus inermis*).—A valuable forage plant for light, dry soils, answers for cutting and feeding in green state, for pasture or hay; very productive. About 35 to 40 lbs. to the acre.

**Beach Grass** (*Calamagrostis arenaria*).—Valuable on the sandy seashore, canal and railroad banks, etc. It serves, with its tough, wide-spreading and thickly matting roots, to form natural and permanent embankments. It is of no agricultural value.

**Crested Dog's-tail Grass** (*Cynosurus cristatus*).—A valuable grass for sheep pastures, on dry, hard soil and hills. It belongs to the family of lawn grasses. 25 lbs. to the acre.

**Creeping Bent Grass, or Fiorin** (*Agrostis stolonifera*).—Valuable as a mixture with other pasture grasses, as it will thrive in moderately moist land on which water does not stagnate. We find it also the best sort for croquet grounds, and small-door-yards or grass-plats. (15 lbs. to bush.)

**Meadow Fox-tail Grass** (*Alopecurus pratensis*).—One of the very best grasses for permanent pasture, and thrives to perfection on lands of an intermediate quality as to moisture and dryness. It also stands the high summer heat without burning; 25 lbs. to the acre.

**Fescue, Hard** (*Festuca duriuscula*).—Not very productive, but it is of a very fine quality, and thrives well in dry situations, where many other grasses would fail. 30 lbs. to the acre.

———**Meadow, or Eng. Blue Grass** (*Festuca pratensis*).—A highly valuable species for permanent grass lands. It does, not, however, attain to its full productive power till the second or third year, when it far exceeds most other sorts in quantity of its produce and nutritive matter. 40 lbs. to the acre.

———**Red** (*Festuca rubra*) —The essential distinction of this Fescue is its creeping roots, which, in dry and sandy soils, are often as strong as those of the common Couch Grass. Well adapted for gravelly banks and dry slopes, which it will protect and cover. 25 lbs. to the acre.

———**Sheep** (*Festuca ovina*).—Grows freely in high, dry and open pastures. Its chief merit for sheep pasture is that it occupies land which better grasses refuse; grows from six to ten inches high. 35 lbs. to the acre.

———**Tall** (*Festuca elatior*).—Succeeds best in moist, alluvial and strong clay soils, and in shady ravines; on moist, rocky sea-coasts is considered one of the most valuable pasture grasses. 40 lbs. to the acre.

———**Various Leaved** (*Festuca heterophylla*).—A very early grass, native of Germany. A valuable sort for permanent meadows and pastures on high grounds. 40 lbs. to the acre.

**Tall Meadow Oat Grass** (*Avena elatior*).—Most valuable for pastures on account of its early and luxuriant growth; it produces an abundant supply of foliage, which is relished by cattle early and late. 50 lbs. to the acre. (13 lbs. to bushel.)

**Wood Meadow Grass** (*Poa nemoralis*).—The early growth of this grass in the spring, and its remarkably fine succulent and nutritive herbage, recommend it strongly for pastures. Thrives well under close feeding, and is very valuable. 30 lbs. to the acre.

**Rough-stalked Meadow Grass** (*Poa trivialis*).—The superior product of this grass over many other species, its highly nutritive qualities, and the marked partiality which oxen, horses and sheep have for it. 20 lbs. to the acre.

**Sweet Vernal, True Perennial** (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*).—For a mixture with pasture grasses, it is valuable on account of its vernal growth, and also for continuing to throw up root foliage until late in the autumn. For meadows its chief merit is its fragrant odor, which the leaves emit when partially dried, thus sweetening hay. It is a vegetable condiment, rather than a grass of much nutritive value. From 2 to 5 lbs. to the acre when mixed with other sorts.

**Sweet Vernal.** Annual.

**Clover, Red** (*Trifolium Pratense*).—The common or medium red clover, so generally cultivated in this country (60 lbs. to the bushel).

——— **Crimson, or Italian** (*Trifolium incarnatum*).—Spikes or heads oblong and of a beautiful crimson color when in flower. Annual. Height, 18 inches to 2 feet. Flowers in June and July. It forms a valuable green food for cattle early in the season, and if cut when in full bloom yields an abundant crop. Twenty lbs. will sow one acre.

——— **White** (*Trifolium repens*).—This variety is more valuable than any other for permanent pasture, and is also used in lawn mixtures (60 lbs. to the bushel).

——— **Alsike Clover** (*Trifolium hybridum*).—Perennial. Flowers in June and July. It is deservedly in repute as one of the best perennial clovers, and is well adapted to this country. (60 lbs. to the bushel). Twelve lbs. will sow one acre.

——— **Lucerne, Alfalfa** (*Medicago sativa*).—Perennial. Height about three feet. Flowers in June and July. The soils which appear most congenial to it are those of a light sandy nature. If proper care is taken of the young plants, they will yield a considerable crop the second year, but it is at least the third season after sowing before they arrive at full maturity. If in drills use 15 lbs. to the acre. If broadcast, use 25 lbs. (60 lbs. to the bushel).

# FARM AND GARDEN SUNDRIES.

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## AXES.

## BARLEY FORKS.

## BUTTER WORKERS.

Waters' No. 1.

Waters' No. 2.

## BONE MILLS.

(Wilson's.) No. 1, for Dry Bone and Shells.

Daisy, for Green Bone.

## BUSH HOOKS.

## BASKETS.

Hand-Made.

Stave.

Oak Stave.

## BARREL HEADERS.

A. P. Co's.

Climax.

## CHURNS.

Davis' Swing (Rigid or Tilting Frame)—No. 1, 4 gal.; No. 2, 5 gal.;  
No. 3, 8 gal.; No. 4, 10 gal.

Dasher—No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4.

Barrel (Hero)—No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4. Cylinder—No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4

## CULTIVATORS.

Leader—Combined, No Lever, Plain.

Planet, Jr.—(Catalogue on application.)

Wheel—Two Horse.

## CRADLES.

Grape Vine.

Turkey Wing.

Morgan.

Corn.

Cradle Fingers.

## CORN SHELLERS.

Noxall.

Dixie.

Burall.

## CORN PLANTERS.

(Horse)—Billings, Eclipse, Farmers' Friend.

(Hand)—Wiard, Sheffield.

## CORN KNIVES.

Brook's.

Carver.

Eureka.

## FODDER CUTTERS.

Dick's—No. 4 D, Power Only.

No. 5 E, Power Only.

No. 6, Power Only,

“ “ Hand Power.

“ “ Hand Power.

“ 7, “ “

“ “ Combined.

“ “ Combined.

8, “ “

Yankee Blade—Hand and Power.

## CIDER MILLS.

Senior.

Junior.

## CROW BARS.

COW STANCHIONS. (Swinging.)

## FARM AND GARDEN SUNDRIES—Continued.

### CASTINGS. (For Plows.)

Eddy.

Gale.

Mosher.

Wiard.

### DRILLS.

(Horse)—Crown,      Champion.

(Garden Drills)—New Model,      Planet, Jr.

### FORKS.

Manure,      Spading,      Hay,      Potato,      Stone Picking,      Wood Stable.

Horse Hay Forks—Double Harpoon,      Single Harpoon,      Double Grapple.

### FEED BOWLS.

Common,

Slow Feed.

### FEED BAGS.

### FLAILS.

### FAN MILLS.

No. 4 Single Blast,

No. 4 Double Blast.

### GRINDSTONES.

### GRAFTING WAX.

### GRASS HOOKS.

### GARDEN TROWELS.

### HANDLES.

Hay Fork,      Shovel,      Spade,      Manure Fork,      Hoe,      Pick,      Sledge,  
Garden Rake,      Hammer,      Hatchet,      Axe,      Post Maul,      Cultivator,      Plow.

### HOES.

### HAY KNIVES.

Lightning,

Victor,

Brooks'.

### HARROW TEETH.

### HARROWS.

Scotch, 40 tooth.      Evans', 1, 2 or 3 sections.      Gale, 60 tooth Lever Smoothing.  
Morgan, Spading.      Spring Tooth, Pitts', 14, 16 or 18 tooth.

### HAY RACKS.

### HOSE.

Trade,

Cyclone,

Bay State,

Cotton.

### NOZZLES.

### REELS.

### CLAMPS.

### COUPLINGS.

### ICE TONGS.

Eli,

Common.

### ICE SAWS.

### INSECTICIDES.

Paris Green,

London Purple,

Slug Shot,

Tobacco Dust,

Sulphate of Copper (Blue Vitrol),

## FARM AND GARDEN SUNDRIES—Continued.

### LAND ROLLERS.

Field—2 Sections, Wood,      2 Sections, Steel,      3 Sections, Steel.  
Garden—1 Section Steel,      2 Sections, Steel.

### LAWN MOWERS.

12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 in.

### MEASURES.

1 qt.      2 qt.      4 qt.       $\frac{1}{4}$  bu.       $\frac{1}{2}$  bu.      Nests.

### MARKERS.

### MATTOCKS.

Double Bit,      Single or Grub.

### OX MUZZLES.

### PLOWS.

Wiard—No. 16, No. 17, No. 26, No. 115, No. 126,      Gale—No. 20,  
No. 130, No. 13 One Horse,      No. 31,  
No. 21 One Horse.      Eddy—No. 2,      No. 240,  
No. 4.      No. 17 One Horse.

### SHOVEL PLOWS.

Eddy,      Flosher Improved.

### CORN PLOWS.

Eddy, No. 19.      Peekskill, 2 hdl., No. 19.      Peekskill, No. 10, No. 18, No. 19.

### POKES.

Excelsior,      Success,      Akron,      Metallic.

### POST MAULS.

### PUMPS.

Flyers', Force, Sift and Spray.      Rumsey, Force, Sift and Spray.      Pitcher.      Chain.

### POTATO HOOKS.

### PICKS.

### POTATO COVERERS.

### POST-HOLE DIGGERS.

### HORSE POWERS.

### PAPER.

Tarred.      Tarred, Roofing, 2 and 3-ply.      Sheathing, Rosin Sized.

### POULTRY SUPPLIES.

Beef Scraps,      Meat Meal,      Oyster Shells,      Mica Grit,      Coarse Ground Bone,  
Imp. Egg Food,      Sheridan's Food,      Pratt's Food,  
H. O. Food,      Fine Ground Bone.

### POULTRY NETTING.

### PLANT FOOD. Bradley's.

# FARM AND GARDEN SUNDRIES—Continued.

## PRUNERS.

Eagle,

Clyde.

## RAKES.

Hand,

Wooden,

Lawn,

Garden.

## HORSE RAKES.

Tiger,

Champion,  
Taylor,

Revolving,  
Yankee,

Teeth,  
Bradley,

Eagle.

## ROPE.

Manilla,

Cotton,

Sisal,

Hemp.

## SHOVELS.

## SPADES.

## SCOOPS.

Potato,

Wood,

Iron,

Steel,

Grain,

Snow.

## SCYTHES.

Scythe Snaths,

Scythe Stones.

## SCRAPERS.

## SEED SOWERS.

Crown, Wheelbarrow,

Cahoon.

## TWINES.

Cotton,

Wool,

Jute,

Flax,

Binder Twine.

## TEDDERS.

## WAGONS.

Jackson,

Auburn.

## WHEELBARROWS.

## WOOD BOWLS.

## WIRE STRETCHERS.

Little Giant, Jr.,

Come Along.

## WELL BUCKETS.

## WRINGERS.

## WAGON JACKS.

## WASHING MACHINES.

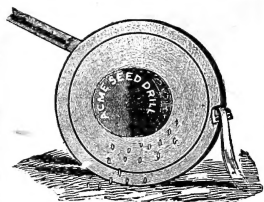


GET A SEED DRILL FREE.

# The "Acme" Seed Drill

JUST THE THING FOR  
GREENHOUSES and SMALL GARDENS.

Simple, Durable,  
Accurate, and  
Always  
Ready for Use.



Not a Toy but a  
Practical Machine.  
A Wonder  
at the Price.

Price, \$1.00. By Express, prepaid, \$1.25.

## A Garden Seed Drill

Which will open a furrow and sow all Garden Seeds regularly and accurately. So simple that it is impossible for it to get out of order and even a child can operate it. Can be regulated to sow any sized seed.

## Our Premium Offer

To every person sending us a cash order for \$3.00 worth of seeds in packets we will give this Seed Drill **FREE**. For \$4.00 worth we will deliver it, express prepaid, to your nearest office. If your order amounts to but \$3.00, send twenty-five cents additional to cover express charges.



RUST PROOF GOLDEN WAX BEANS.  
IMPERIAL TOMATO.

Gieseler, 52th St. N.Y.C.